THE

Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,431, New Series.] BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

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THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Screw Steamer SCINDIAN, to the above Port, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 5 p.m., most positively.
For Freight, Passage, &c., apply at the Company's Office, No. 2, Medow Street.
NUSSERWANJEE D. BADHURJEE,
Manager B. S. N. Co
Bombay S. N. Co.'s Office, 6th November 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

(If sufficient inducement offers to Persian Gulf)

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Screw Steamer PIONEER, as above on THURSDAY, the 20th November, at 11 a.m. positively.
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Manager B. S. N. Co.
Bombay, S. N. Co.'s Office, 6th Nov. 1862.

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JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.
Bombay, 14th November 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer SIR J. R. GARNAC, T. Van Wullen, in charge, will leave for the above Ports, on THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at noon.
It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.
For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *City of Carlisle*, Captain N. Pentreath from London, are requested to send off boats for their Cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.
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W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 12th November 1862.

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Printed Forms of Application for Agency and Particulars as to Commission, &c., may be obtained from the Secretary.
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
Bombay, October 28th 1862.

Notices.

ANY persons who may have claims upon, or be indebted to, the Estate of the late Assistant Surgeon A. P. Glass, are requested to send in their claims, and pay up their debts before the 10th December to the undersigned.
G. W. HANSON, Captain,
President of the Committee of Adjustment.
Camp Mhow, 10th Nov. 1862.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Mr. PERRET, Watchmaker, begs to inform his old Customers, and the general public, that he has removed to the Firm of Rosselet & Co. No. 3, Medow Street, where he respectfully requests an extension of the same favour and patronage he has hitherto received.

PROBATE of the Last Will and Testament of the late James John Berkley, Chief Engineer of the G. I. P. Railway Company, having been granted by the High Court at Bombay, to George Louis Clowser, Esq., of Khandalla, all persons having claims on the Estate, and all persons indebted to the Estate are required to communicate with the Executor abovenamed.
Bombay, 8th November 1862.

ADVERTISEMENT.—It having been determined to dissolve the Indian Navy Club on the 30th November 1862, all persons having claims against that Institution, are requested to submit the same for adjustment within twenty days from the date hereof.
All persons indebted to the Club will be good enough to liquidate the amount of their Bills as speedily as possible.
N. B. WORSLEY, Secretary.
Indian Navy Club, 1st November 1862.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—The Directors having made a Ninth Call, the Shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay in at the Office of the Company, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 10th December next, Rs. 100 per share.
Interest at the rate of 12 per cent, per annum, will be charged on all Calls paid within one month after that date; after the expiration of that period the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.
By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Secretary.
Bombay, 6th Nov. 1862.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR COKE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Directors are prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of (5,000) Five Thousand Tons of Coke suitable for Locomotive purposes, to be delivered at the Company's Depôt, Byculla, at the rate of not less than (500) Five Hundred Tons per month, commencing from the 1st June 1863.
Forms of Tender (on which only Tenders will be received) may be obtained on application at this Office, on and after the 23rd October instant.
Tenders, sealed up and marked, outside "Tender for Coke" must be lodged at this office, by 12 o'clock at noon, on Wednesday the 7th January 1863.
The Directors do not undertake to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order,
W. R. HOARE, Secretary.
Secretary's Office, Byculla, 20th October 1862.

Houses, &c. to Let.

TO LET.—AN OFFICE in Apollo Street. Apply to Sorabjee Dhunjeebhoy Setna, Esq., Forbes Street.

TO LET.—THE SPACIOUS AND AIRY APARTMENTS lately occupied by the "Baroda and Central India Railway Office," No. 7, Hornby Row. Apply below, at the premises.

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TO LET.—FROM THE 1st DECEMBER 1862.—A very large and Commodious three storied HOUSE, at present occupied as the "British Hotel," situated within the Fort, in which there is a strong stone built safe for Treasure, and well adapted for a Bank or Mercantile Office. For particulars, apply to Messrs. Eduljee Rustomjee's Sons, Apollo Street, Fort.

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CIRCUMSTANCES compelling the breaking up of the British Hotel in the Fort, Notice is hereby given to the Public that the whole Property of the Establishment, consisting of Household Furniture, Crockery, Plate, Plated Wares, Linen, &c. &c. will be sold by Public Auction on the 19th instant at the premises The Proprietors are, however, prepared to receive offers for the purchase of the whole Establishment from any party desirous of continuing the same, provided such offers be made by the 15th, four days before the date of the Auction Sale.
The Proprietors take this opportunity of requesting, all parties having claims against or being indebted to them, to prefer their claims or discharge their debts before the date of the Auction Sale.
Bombay, 5th November 1862.

TO MESSES AND OUTSTATIONS.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, their supplies being personally selected by Mr. Treacher in England, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first-class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent. discount for prompt payment.
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Do. Do. ...... Pints	„		„	15
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CLARET—				
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Do. ...A. DePaul......Pints	„		„	21
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New Advertisements.

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A. H. CURTIS.
Acting President Income Tax Commission.
Bombay, 15th November, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Application has been lately made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of Tazbaee, Widow of Hajee Aboobuckur Vaydanee, late of Bombay, Mahomedan, deceased, may be granted to Hawabaee, Widow of Hajee Soolaman, late of Bombay, Mahomedan, deceased, the Executrix therein named. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 15th day of November 1862.
KELLY and HORE,
Applicant's Proctors.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—Notice is hereby given, that Relatives and Guardians desiring to obtain leave of absence for any Child in the Central Schools, Byculla, during the ensuing Christmas Holidays, should make application to the respective Committees without delay by letters addressed to the Secretary Bombay Education Society.
No application received after the 5th day of December can be considered.
Parties applying are requested to state:—1st.—Their relation to the child applied for. 2nd.—Their name, occupation, and place of residence. 3rd.—The amount, if any, due by them to the Society.
J. D. GIBSON,
Secretary Bombay Education Society.
Bombay, 15th November 1862.

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Do. New £20 shares	139.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 400 disct.
Maneckji Pittys Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	150 Rs. p. share.	Rs.75 to 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 325 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	......	Ditto.
Jafur Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	......	Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	......	
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs. 190 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 16,000.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	......	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	96
" Loan 1835-36	94½
" Loan 1842-43	
" Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	104½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	112

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-5
Bank of England Notes	" 10-3
Spanish Dollars	" 240
Carolus	" 290
Mexican Dollars	" 225
German Crowns	" 213
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
Bar Silver	" 106¼ to 106⅜
Gold Leaf	" 16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£3 2s. 6d.
" (Seed)	£1 15s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£2 17s. 6d.
" (Seed)	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.
To China, To Clyde, Hull	No enquiry.
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (13th November 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba:	Per candy
Old Broach, ready	Rs. 370 to 385
Old Surat	" 385 to 390
Old Dhollera, and Bhownugger	" 400 to 410
Old Oomrawuttee	" 370 to 375
Old Compta	" 380 to 385
Old Dharwar Sawginned	" 555 to 557
Old Bamee, and Nuggur	" 365 to 370
Old Veraval	" 350 to 352
Khandeish	" 350 to 352
Old Perutchee	" 352 to 355
Old Accots	" 385 to 390
Old Mangalore	" 352 to 355

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,505 to 1,515.

SEEDS—		
Linseed, Candeish...at	Rs.	6-12 to 6-13 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	8-4 to 8-6 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	40 to 41 nominal.
Niger		28 to 29

COCHIN MARKET REPORT.

(From the Cochin Courier, November 8.)

COCOANUT OIL.—There has not been much better supply coming into the bazaar during the week than hitherto, but we have little or no change in price to observe. Some time contracts have been made at Rs. 98, and half a Rupee higher has been paid for ready Oil. The supply will no doubt now go on increasing, still we do not expect any great reduction in the quotation for some time. The export to date will be found below.

COIR YARN.—Continues steady in demand varying in price according to quality, of very fine Yarn, we do not believe there is any in the market.

COFFEE.—For Malabar native, they are still asking Rs. 31 f. o. b., but no contracts, have as yet been reported. The quotation for plantation is now Rs. 33, but we look upon this as nearly a nominal one, most of the crops having been already arranged for.

In other produce there is nothing particular to notice. Pepper is being offered but at a rate that would not admit of purchases for the London market.

FREIGHTS.—We give the rate at £4 for Oil and £3 10s. at £3 15s. for measurement. The *Magna Bona*, arrived yesterday, and will be load for London.

EXCHANGE.—The following are the quotations today:—

On Bombay, sight	Rs. 0	12	0	per cent.
3 days' sight	" 0	14	0	"
16 days' sight	" 1	2	0	"
Madras, sight	" 0	10	0	"
3 days' sight	" 0	12	0	"
30 days' sight	" 1	6	0	"
Colombo, 3 days' sight	" 1	8	0	"
16 days' sight	" 1	14	0	"

PRICES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—By Telegraph from Madras.

5½	per cent.	112
5	" do.	105
4	" do.	93¼

BANKS.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight		2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.
Ditto	at 4 ditto	2s.	0½d.	do.
Ditto	at 3 ditto	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Ditto	at 2 ditto	2s.	0⅛d.	do.
Ditto	at 1 ditto	2s.	0d.	do.
Ditto	sight ditto	1s.	11½d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50. and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business .... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays .... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 20th Oct. 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE .... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.
" 4 months' sight	2s. 0½d.
" 3 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
" 2 months' sight	2s. 0⅛d.
" 1 month's sight	2s. 0⅛d.
" On demand	
On Scotland / On Ireland	2s.
Circular Notes	1s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Manager.

Bombay, 6th November 1862.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand. 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months .... 5 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do. .... 6 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities .... 9 per cent.
On other Securities .... 10 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0½d.	per Rupee
Ditto 3 ditto	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Ditto 2 ditto	2s.	0⅛d.	do.
Ditto 1 ditto	2s.	0⅛d.	do.
Ditto on demand	2s.	0⅛d.	do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent commission.

Hours of business .... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays .... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Manager.

Bombay, 11th November 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.	
" 4 do.	2s. 0½d.	do.	
" 3 do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.	
" 2 do.	2s. 0⅛d.	do.	
" 1 do.	2s. 0⅛d.	do.	
" on demand			
On Scotland do.	2s. 0d.	do.	
On Ireland do.			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1s. 11¾d.	do.	

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards .... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ...... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ...... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ...... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—
If to be remitted through the Corporation ...... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of .... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody .... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business......... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st November 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s. 0½d. "
3 Do.	at 2s. 0¼d. "
2 Do.	at 2s. 0⅛d. "
1 Do.	at 2s. 0⅛d. "
Sight	at 2s. 0d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on *Fixed Deposits*, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

November 10th, 1861.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s. 0½d.	"
" 3 do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
" 2 do.	2s. 0⅛d.	"
" 1 do.	2s. ⅛d.	"
" On demand	2s. 0d.	"
On Scotland do.	2s. 0d.	"
On Ireland do.	2s. 0d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s. 11¾d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge (including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts .... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months .... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. .... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. .... 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 10th Nov. 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Nov. 14	Rosalie	Williams	Liverpool 14 July.
15	Albatross	Pollock	Liverpool 3 July.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS	COMMANDERS.	TO
Nov. 15	Rowantree	Lowis	Liverpool.
	Gazell	Nacoda	Persian Gulf.
	Elphinstone (s)	Taunton	Surat.
16	John Bright (s)	Betham	China, &c.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, to Surat.—150 natives.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Aden and Suez.

Steamer *Jeddo*.—1,117 boxes Treasures, 7 boxes Goldware, 1 case Glassware, 1 box Silk, 135 packages Coffee; 25 barrels Flour; 9 packages Baggage, 192 packages Merchandise.

From Calcutta.

Ship *Crusader*.—51 bales Piece Goods, 484 bales Gunnies, 800 bales Jute, 50 packages Canvas, 293 packages Twine, 5,898 bags Sugar, 6,020 bags Rice, 3 cases Printing Ink, 255 packages Merchandise.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER 1862.

For London.

Gloriana.—1 case Old Books, Ardasseer Furdonjee Sons; 122 packages Cloves, 144 cwt. 1 qr. 18 lbs., Dewjee Bhanjee and Co.; 100 packages Coffee, 138 cwt. 1 qr. 26 lbs., Dhunjee Natha and Co.

Edmond Kaye.—351 packages Cloves, 421½ cwt., Dhunjee Natha and Co.; 52 pieces E. Teeth, 4 cwt. 1 qr. 18 lbs., Bovunjee Vullybhoy.

For Liverpool.

Queen of the West.—90 bales Coir Yarn, 225 cwt., Jairam Visram.

Howden.—53 bales Cotton, 185½ cwt., Morarjee Cursondass; 16 bales Wool, 48 cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.

War Cloud.—50½ bales Cotton, 177 cwt., Muncherjee Cowasjee Mody; 35 bales Cotton, 122½ cwt., Varesy Moteeram; 40 bales Wool, 120 cwt. Thackeray Dewjee.

Peerless.—500 bundles Country Gall, 250 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.; 600 bundles Linseed, 300 cwt., Malljee Sewjee.

Talavera.—1,000 bundles Surseeseed, 500 cwt., Hirjee Bhimsy.

Missouri.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Jewraz Ramdass.

Ino.—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Nuthooradass Vusunjee.

James Smith.—40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Gunsy Tickum.

Glen Monarch.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Lulloobhoy Manecklall; 151 bales Cotton, 528½ cwt., Byramshaw Dhunjeebhoy; 70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung.

Labrador.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Bhimjee Girdhur and Co.

Norwood.—53 bales Munjeet, 179 cwt. 2 qrs., Nameedass Ludha.

Azaline.—101 bales Cotton, 353½ cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.

Lancastrian.—106 bales Cotton, 371 cwt., Dheeruzram Phurusram.

Inkerman.—215 bales Cotton, 752½ cwt., Poonsey Velljee.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *John Bright*.—2 casks Mowra Spirit, 113 gallons, Pestonjee Framjee Cama; 45 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Fduljee; 2 chests M. Opium, 137 lbs. each, Cursondass Madhowjee; 2 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co; 64 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each Cursetjee Bomanjee; 3½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Roognath Jugonath; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cowasjee Cooverjee; 23 chests M. Opium 140 lbs. each, Dorabjee Pestonjee; 71 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 37 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co.; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Mohunbhoy Dhurrumsey; 31 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Culliandass Nesserwanjee and Co.; 28 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Khan Mahomed Hubib; 60 chests M. Opium, 143 lbs. each, Remington and Co.; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Juvareemull Dulsookroy; 11 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Lalljee Ruttonchund; 85 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewjee Nensey and Co.; 35 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jairaz Fazel and Co.; 19 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ebram Soomar; 20 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Toogneeram Sewnarron; 21 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Tarrachund Sittaram; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Samjeebhoy Visram; 35 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Hajee Esac Ellias; 4 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Kessreesing Mohunlall; 24 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosey; 145 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khaluckdina and Co.; 16 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Roognath Jugonath; 23 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jairaz Fazel and Co.; 15 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Goolabroy Thackersey; 40 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, B. H. Cama; 35 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Byramjee Dorabjee Mehta; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jaynarayen Ramdhall.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *John Bright*.—3 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Culliandass Jaitha; 3 chests M. Opium 140 lbs. each, P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 15 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jowareemull Sewlall; 9 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Tarachund Sittaram; 1 chest M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosey; 23 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Woomedchund Hookumchund; 4 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co.; 54 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosey.

For Singapore.

Steamer *John Bright*.—1 box Sundries, Bazonjee Jamsetjee; 2 boxes Sundries, Chandabhoy Allibhoy.

BENGAL.

The telegraph of Nov. 5th, announced the arrivals of the Brig *Hamodoo*, Nacoda, from Penang 13th Sept., Ship *Belgravia*.

The telegraph of Nov. 6th, announced the arrivals of the Ship *Fattle Barry*, from Juddah 8th August, Ship *Egmont Morgan*, from New Zealand 21st August.

Steamer *Assam*, and *Gem of the Ocean*, particulars not received).

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—November 5, H.M. Steamer *Sydney*, T. H. Hedger, from Negapatam 4th November.

DEPARTURES.—November 5, Barque *Amelia*, Burton, to Coconada.

8, Screw Steamer *India*, A. Gray, to Calcutta *via* Northern Ports.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 15.

Footnes, Assistant Surgeon E., Medical Staff, to join, from Kirkee.

Ross, Assistant Surgeon C. G. H., on duty, from Kirkee and Poona.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 15.

Lyons, Captain, Staff Corps, to join, to Malligaum.

Way, Lieut., Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.

Holland, Captain T. J. Assistant Quarter Master General of the Army, on duty, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Saturday, 15th November 1862.

1. Thursday will be the holiday for the ensuing week.

2. The Committee of Survey for the ensuing week will be composed as follows:—

One Subaltern, from 18th Regt. N.I., one Subaltern, from 33rd Regiment, and Quarter Master, 21st Regt. N.I.

The Senior to sit as President.

3. A Committee composed as follows, will assemble this day, Monday, the 17th instant, at 11 A.M., at the Mess-room, 18th Regt. N. I., to examine Lieut. Marsh, 18th Regt. N.I., as to his qualifications to hold the appointment of Adjutant of a Native Infantry Regiment:—

President.—Colonel Collings, 33rd Regiment.

Members.—Captain Trent, 33rd Regiment, and the Adjutant, 18th Regt. N I.

The Officer commanding 18th Regt. N.I., will be pleased to parade his Regiment, when he requested to do so by the President, to test Lieut. Marsh's practical knowledge.

4. The European Garrison Court Martial, of which Lieut. Colonel Gibbard, Royal Artillery, is President, will reassemble this day, Monday, the 17th instant, at 11 A.M., at the Colaba Mess-room, for revision.

Bombay, Sunday, 16th November 1862.

The 33rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.

The 21st Regt. N.I., the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters Poona, 14th Nov. 1862.

Referring to G. O. C. 917, of the 19th September, Captain H. A. Woodhouse, Staff Corps, will remain on general duty Bombay Garrison, until further orders.

BENGAL.

Adjutant General's Office, Calcutta, 27th October 1862.

It having been brought to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief that instances have occurred during the past hot season, of Officers on their way from Cashmere having refused to pay, at the full prescribed rates, the hire of Coolies supplied to them in the Huzara District and Murree Thaseel, His Excellency, whilst expressing his great dissatisfaction at this improper procedure, desires to call the particular attention of all concerned to paragraph 13, page 355, Military Regulations, directing the careful observance by Officers of such rules for the payment of hire as the Civil Authorities may deem proper to prescribe, and he directs that in future the most implicit regard only be paid to its injunctions.

Adjutant General's Office, Calcutta, 28th October 1862.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to announce, for general information, that Government has sanctioned the exemption from forward postage, on re-direction, of all newspapers, pamphlets, engraved-papers, and books, posted in Great Britain for Soldiers of Mer Hajesty's Army serving in India.

Adjutant General's Office, Calcutta, 29th October 1862.

The annual practice of the Artillery in Bengal will commence, as usual, on the 1st December next, at the following Stations, except as regards Peshawur, where it will commence under orders which will be communicated direct from Army Head Quarters:—

With Heavy and Light Field Ordnance:—Agra, Benares, (Sultanpore), Delhi, Dum-Dum, or the Salt Lakes, Gwalior, Lucknow, Meerut, Meean Meer, Mooltan, and Peshawur.

With Light Field Ordnance only:—Hazareebaugh, Jubbulpore, Saugor, and Umballah.

2. The Battaries at Attock and Rawul Pindee will join and take part in the practice at Peshawur.

3. The Batteries at Lahore, Sealkote, Umritsir, and Ferozepore, will join and take part in the practice at Meean Meer.

4. The Battery at Jullundur will join and take part in the practice at Umballah.

5. The Battery at Futtehgurh will join and take part in the practice at Agra.

6. The Battery at Bareilly will join the Meerut Division.

7. The Batteries at Fyzabad, Seetapore, Cawnpore, and Allahabad, will join and take part in the practice at Lucknow.

8. The Battery at Jhansi will join the Artillery at Gwalior.

9. The Battery at Dinapore will join and take part in the practice at Hazareebaugh.

10. The practice of the Artillery at Benares will be carried on as heretofore at Sultanpore.

11. The Artillery at Fort William will carry on their practice at Dum-Dum, or near the Salt Lakes, as may be most convenient.

12. Strict attention is requested to the Rules for regulating the award of Prizes of good firing to the Soldiers of the Artillery in India, published in G. O. C. C. of the 24th December 1860.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS—

At the Hill-side House Cumballa, on Saturday the 15th instant, the wife of Mr. George Hubbard, of a son.

At Poona, on the 14th instant, the wife of Mr. J. Gardiner, H.M.'s Mail Superintendent, of a son.

DEATH—

At the Adelphi Hotel, on the 13th instant, Archibald MacFie, late Master barque *Ino*, aged 33 years.

EUROPE.

DEATH—

On the 27th September, at Shottermill, Haslemere, Surrey, aged 13 years, Isabella Grace, the younger daughter of George W. Terry, Esq., Acting Superintendent of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art, Bombay.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE—

At St. John's Church, Calcutta, on th 4th November, George Welby Eaton, 21st Regt. B.N.I., son of W. Eaton, Esq., M.D., of Grantham, Lincolnshire, to Janet Wilsone, daughter of the late John Saunders, Esq.

DEATHS—

At Dinapore, on the 31st October, Isabella Anna Perreau, widow of the late Captain C. J. H. Perreau, Bengal Army, aged 43 years.

At Calcutta, on the 4th November, Mrs. Helen Gasper, the relict of the late G. M. Gasper, Esq., aged 37 years and 2 months.

At Calcutta, on the 6th November, David Andrew, Esq., Indigo Planter, aged 70 years.

At Calcutta, on the 5th Nov., Angesina, relict of the late Captain George Fraser, H.M.'s 42nd Royal Highlanders, Black Watch, aged 26 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTH—

At Madras, on the 6th November, the wife of Assistant Apothecary F. H. H. Smith, of a son.

MARRIAGE—

On the 6th November, at St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George, Madras, by the Rev. A. H. Alcock, M.A., George Bagot, Captain 69th Regt., Assistant Adjutant General, Mysore Division, to Mary Anne Sophia, second daughter of the late Captain Prosser, 7th Royal Fusiliers.

DEATHS—

At Madras, on the 6th November, Laura Emma, daughter of Staff Serjeant W. Doig, Commissariat Department, aged 5 years and 3 months

At Rahiree, on the 30th October, Henry Carnegie, Surgeon, 26th Regiment M.N.I., aged 43 years.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS—

At Haupper, on the 8th November, the wife of Major Le Port Trench, of a son.

At Etah, on the 3rd November, the wife of H. A. Harrison, Esq, C.S., of a son.

At Lucknow, Cantonments, on the 1st November, the wife of Rev. Thomas Moore, Assistant Chaplain, of a daughter.

At Allahabad, on the 9th November, the wife of Major R. D. Macpherson, of a son.

At Allahabad, on the 8th November, the wife of James C. Robertson, Esq, C.S., of a son.

At Mount Aboo, on the 4th November, the wife of Captain Henry Phillpotts, Assistant to the Agent Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana, of a son.

At Jubbulpore, on the 2nd November, the wife of Captain S. C. D. Ryder, of a daughter.

DEATHS—

At Shahjehanpore, on the 7th November, Jane, the beloved wife of Mr. Sub-Conductor J. Morrow, D. P. W., aged 37 years.

At the American Mission, Lucknow, on the 4th November, Marilla P. Pierce, wife of Rev. Ralph Pierce, A.M.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE "SCINDIAN."

DEAR SIR,—In your report of the trial trip of the S. S. *Pioneer*, you regret the absence of the *fair sex* on that interesting occasion. May I ask, Sir, why we were not asked? It is manners to be asked and your Naval reporter ought to have taken the trouble to find out, if we had been and if not to give a good scolding to all concerned for not inviting and bringing out a few of us Mary Janes. How nice a pretty flowing skirt, light scarf, and a trim Garibaldian hat would look on the quarter deck of the *Pioneer*! Would not all the Captains have their glasses elevated to catch a glimpse of us, instead of that we were left moping at home as usual and doing no good for ourselves or any body else as most of us idle girls in India are doing and it appears custom intends to keep us so. Your reporter says also that the reunion batchelor-like! was a jolly affair. He must have been a grubby old man with a heart as cold as a stone and unsusceptible to more kindred feelings, for how could it be either jolly or pleasant without us to add to its gaiety, hilarty, and enjoyment? I am almost sure Captain Mason is a batchelor, or I should have fancied he would have invited us on that occasion. I trust that the Captain of the *Scindian* will be more thoughtful of *us* on his coming trip. Pray, Sir, cause us all to be invited on these agreeable marine excursions. Myself and many other young ladies will accept the invitation.—I am, dear Sir, faithfully yours,

ANGELICA LUCRETIA,
Prospect Lodge.

November 15.

THE NATIVE REFORMER AMONG THE RYOTS.

To the Editor of the Englishman.

SIR,—For a long time has the problem—how to reform the Ryots,—been under the process of solution; and men of different shades of opinion advance their respective arguments regarding the point in question in such a queer manner as amply testifies the indifference and coldness with which they regard it. There is not another subject in which their lukewarmness is more to be regretted than the one I now allude to. Of the importance that is attached to it, one that has the least idea of the value of national regeneration can easily conceive. The ryots of our country constitute the major part of the population, and until they are elevated from the slough of immorality and vice into which ages of misrule have thrown them, to a higher standard of morality and virtue which at once mark the western civilisation and enlightenment, all our attempts at national regeneration would prove thoroughly nugatory. This is not a vague assertion, but a fact completely borne out by the testimony of history and experience of past ages. England or France could never boast of national greatness until the spirit of reformation stirred up what Thackeray calls the "mobs" and "snobs" by which he means the masses. We must therefore see the feasible mode of effecting a similar reformation in the character of the masses, of the ryots of this country. Now the question comes, what is the feasible mode? Is it by claiming for them any political privilege, or asking for them any Legislative Act, or exciting them to a political revolution that we can ever hope for their reformation? If so, what has the Act X. of 1859, which is called by some the Ryot's Magna-Charta done towards its accomplishment? Or how far has the Indigo Revolution extended its aid to it? Not one of these is the happy means to bring about a reformation. We must look to something else for this object, and it is nothing less than a national education which can, beyond all questions and cavils, elevate the ryots to moral and social greatness. Those who take what Carlyle calls a skin-deep view of things, and do not look below the surface, do not of course lay much stress on, or more properly are opposed to education being carried out among the masses. The sole reason for this indifference on their part is, that if education were imparted to the masses equally with the upper ten thousand the former would rank equally with the latter, and no longer serve as their tools.

The crudity and unsoundness which are stamped on the face of such an argument are of so grave a character, that a man with the least pretension to knowledge of history and experience will laugh at them. A few words would suffice to prove their fallacy. "Order is the first law of nature," and however the peasantry may be educated, they must all depend for their individual well-being on others ranked above them. As for instance, the peasantry of England, though well-educated, are still the dependants of the titled and aristocratic, whose landed possessions they cultivate and thereby earn their livelihood.

In short, if education be imparted to our peasantry, there being far from any change in "order" and "rank" as at present exists, all sorts of fraud, breach of faith, and hereditary lying, which now characterise the ryots, would soon vanish away. We must then have education—the panacea for all moral diseases—spread among the masses, if ever a national regeneration is aimed at. Now, from whom are we to look for education among the masses? The government of the country has liberally given education to the upper ten thousand classes, but has England thereby fulfilled her mission? No,—her mission in this country is not to make some speech-making Baboos and political agitators, and endow the Rajahs, Princes, and Zemindars, with titles and political privileges—but something substantial—to regenerate a nation that has fallen to the lowest depth of ignorance and depravity. Indeed it is the bounden duty of the government to educate the ryots in such a manner, thet they may reform themselves, appreciate their position, and finally know their duty to the government under which they live. In concluding the subject, I may be allowed to quote the following passage from a distinguished philosopher. "A government ruling for the benefit of all, is of its very nature anxious for the education of all, not only because intelligence is in itself good, and the condition of good, but to appreciate the benefit of which it is itself the source." Whereas a government ruling for the profit of its administrators is naturally willing to debase the mind and the character of the governed, to the end that they may be disqualified to understand, to care for, and to assert their rights.—Yours faithfully,

A WELL-WISHER.

Hogulcooria, 3rd November, 1862.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 27th November, at 5 o'clock P.M. An After-Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 6 o'clock P.M. No Registered Letters will be received for the After-Packet.

	Viâ Marseilles.	*Viâ Southampton.*
Weight under ½ ounce	Rs. 0 6 0	......
" ½ "	" 0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
" ¾ "	" 0 14 0	......
" 1 "	" 1 0 0	0 8 0
" 2 "	" 2 0 0	" 1 0 0

The time for posting Letters on the days of the departure of the Overland Mails has been extended one hour. When the Mail leaves at 8 P.M. Letters and Papers can be posted without extra fee up to 5 instead as before 4 P.M., and when the Steamer starts at 5 P.M. up to 2 P.M. instead of 12 noon as heretofore.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

The Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-Monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat.

CALENDAR—NOVEMBER 1862.

New Moon .... Friday 21d. 11h. 5.7m. P.M.
First Qr. .... Friday 28d. 2h. 55.1m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun. Rises	Sun. Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire. Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon.	17	Hugh, Bp.	6 10	5 20	6 52	7 26	Date 14th Nov. Time—7h. 59m. 32s.
Tues.	18	St. Luke.	6 10	5 20	7 59	8 29	
Wed.	19		6 11	5 20	8 57	9 10	
Thur.	20	Edmond, K. and M.	6 12	5 20	9 23	9 45	
Fri.	21		6 12	5 20	10 09	10 33	
Sat.	22	St Cecilli, V. and M.	6 13	5 20	10 58	11 21	
Sun.	23	23rd Sunday after Trinity.	6 13	5 20	11 44	— 7	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Monday 17th.—Catherine II. of Russia died, 1796.—Second relief of Lucknow, by Sir Colin Campbell, 1857.

Tuesday 18th—Cortez sailed for Mexico, 1518.—Broach taken by storm, 1772.

Wednesday 19th.—"The Man with the Iron Mask" died. 1703.—Junction of the Severn and Thames commenced, 1789.—Battle of Navarino, 1827.

Thursday 20th.—Cardinal Wolsey, died, 1530.—Presbyterianism began in England, 1572.

Friday 21st.—Lord Hawke's Victory, 1759.—Berlin Decree issued by Buonaparte, 1806.—Princess Royal born, 1840.

Saturday 22nd.—Jamaica Railway opened, 1845.—Repulse at Ramnuggur, 1848.

Sunday 23rd.—The *Surat* steamer foundered between Bombay and Kurrachee, 120 lives lost, 1851.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

List of undelivered Messages on the 15th Nov.

From Broach, Moola Moortza Usrufbhoy in Cadawaree, at Guneebhoy Hamudbhoy, Amrollee, to Henry Jones, Engine Driver, Calicut Malabar, Shaityab Feezally.

NOTICE.—LADY FRERE will be happy to receive Visitors at Parell on MONDAY NEXT, the 17th instant between the hours of 5 and 6½ P.M.

EWEN GRANT, Major,
Military Secretary.

Bombay, 13th November 1862.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Nov 1	KURRACHEE	Nov 8
AGRA	Nov 11	LAHORE	Nov 5
ALLAHABAD	Nov 7	LONDON	Oct 18
AUSTRALIA	July 25	MAURITIUS	Sept 12
ALEXANDRIA	Oct 23	MADRAS	Nov 11
BANGALORE	Nov 7	MALTA	Oct 21
COCHIN	Nov 1	MEERUT	Nov 11
CALCUTTA	Nov 7	OUDH	Nov 8
CAPE	Sept 30	PUNJAUB	Nov 4
CEYLON	Oct 1	PENANG	Oct 8
DELHI	Nov 8	RANGOON	Oct 20
FRANCE	Oct 22	SUEZ	Oct 28
HONGKONG	Sept 27	SINGAPORE	Oct 6

THE Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1862.

IN these days of lackadaysical sentimentalism, and a pseudo-liberality which when allowed practical manifestation, ordinarily exhibits itself in the form of lawlessness, it is quite refreshing to see anything so indicative of a genius for strong government as Sir William Mansfield's minute on "European vagrants." Had he reigned in India as Governor-General fifty years ago, when the serene atmosphere of benignant despotic power was unobscured by any nebulous spot from the emanations of English popular breath, he would have been *in loco parentis* to a people ever noted for their reverential appreciation of high-handed power, in which they never discerned a speck until they were taught to look through English spectacles. Truly would they have worshipped as their father and mother, one understanding so well how to save them from that which they feel as the heaviest of all burdens, a sense of responsibility. Had he even been Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army in the days of India's greatest Governor, the Marquis of Dalhousie, one "born to command," he would have *striven* at least to teach Bengal officers to rule their sepoys instead of being ruled by them, and had he succeeded, there would have been no mutiny. But alas! he has fallen on evil days,—not even on an age of iron, but on one of clay, on which the hoof of a braying ass can make a more sensible impression than the genius of a Cæsar or a Cromwell. We are not so far gone as the Americans, who have allowed the imperative mood to slip out of the English verb; but we are too deferential to popular opinion to suit a people who cannot recognise and honor as rulers, those who use any other than that mood. We still manage our children according to our own judgment, in the way of absolute authority, because although they appertain to the class of beings called rational, we rightly account them unfit so to use their reason as to warrant our leaving them to its guidance. But we are apt to be startled at the idea of dealing in the same rational way with equally non-reasoning or unreasonable adult members of the human family, merely because they have attained to the age at which men in general have sense enough to take care of themselves and do no harm to others. This is *unreasonable*; and we are glad to see Sir W. Mansfield, in this age of unreason, hold enough to initiate a movement in the direction of reason and common sense. The sound principle on which all that is unexceptionable in his minute is based, is, that as the Government holds itself bound to pay the passage back to England of soldiers discharged in this country, so all other parties, who for their own purposes may bring out Europeans, should be bound in like manner if they discharge them to pay their passage money home again. Some employers voluntarily come under an obligation to do so at the expiration of the term of agreement, and we think it should be made compulsory on all who for their own advantage entice Europeans to come to India. It would cause them to be more particular as to the character of those they engaged, which would be an advantage not only to India but to themselves, and it would lessen the probability of their being required to fulfil the obligation. With regard to those also whose misconduct may compel their employers to discharge them before the completion of their engagement, we say, let their employers if they brought them out, be compelled to send them back. They should not be allowed in the very peculiar circumstances of India, to throw their bad bargains on the community. If they wish to avoid risk, let them be very careful in selection; and if notwithstanding every precaution they should occasionally be unfortunate, still we say that they should themselves bear all the loss, as others who speculate for their own profit have to do.

All we have said implies, of course, our entire concurrence in Sir W. Mansfield's opinion as to the expediency of deporting in some way or other all idle and dissolute European vagrants, and also of using all legitimate means to guard against the occasion of such vagrancy.

While thus commending the general principles of Sir W. Mansfield's propositions, we must very strongly take exception against a particular mode of their incidence, whereby we and other guiltless persons would be victimised, and that too, because of our philanthropic efforts to lessen the evil complained of. The Government holds itself bound in all cases, if required, to be at the expense of sending home soldiers discharged in India. Many of them, however, choose to remain in this country, engaging in such service or occupations as they may be qualified for. Of this number, some conduct themselves creditably, and prosper. Government is saved the expense of sending them home, and they are eminently useful here. Others who may have behaved well while under the restraint of military authority, exhibit a different character on being relieved therefrom, and failing to give satisfaction to any employer, they sooner or later go to swell the ranks of the vagrants. Sir William Mansfield shews as much ingenuity in seeking to relieve the Government from its responsibility for these, as the purchasers of the "bottle imp" exhibited in endeavouring to get quit of their bargain. His argument is specious but it does not warrant his conclusion. He says:—

"At present Government brings out these men at great expense, and having made soldiers of them is constantly deprived of their services at the time when they have become most valuable, in consequence of the inducements held out by private employers. The soldiers rarely, perhaps never, take their discharges in the *hope* of securing employment, but generally, under a *regular promise* of a good situation. They then either buy their discharges themselves, or their freedom is purchased for them, the frequent consequence being, as I believe, early disagreement between the employers and the employed, the dismissal and the destitution of the latter."

Therefore, he argues, these employers should be made to pay their passage to England, if they ever discharge them; and if they should become drunken and disorderly in their service although they may still wish to retain them, the Government should compel them to send them home, or, what is the same thing, do so itself at their expense! If again the old soldier of his own accord quits his first service, any other person who may engage him should be saddled with the penalty! We admire Sir William Mansfield's thorough-going despotism, and we have an idea where it would work to advantage, but in the present case, as we said before, its incidence is at fault. If the public suffers loss through the price of soldiers' discharges being fixed too low, the Government alone is to blame; and the proper remedy is, to raise the price to the exact amount the soldier is worth to the public at the time the discharge is granted,—not to seek compensation by putting upon the party engaging him the burden of the Government obligation to send him home, an obligation not incurred by engaging him as a soldier, but *by bringing him out to this country*. Were this part of Sir W. Mansfield's scheme adopted, employers would be shut up to the necessity of ceasing from all attempts to rescue unemployed Europeans from destitution and vagrancy by giving them work. At present, if we meet with one who seems willing to work, we may try him in some subordinate department of our establishment, where he may be useful, and earn a livelihood. If he does well, we have rescued a fellow-countryman, perhaps, from ruin, and have conferred a benefit on society; and if the experiment fails, the man is not in any worse circumstances than before. The failure of our attempt to rescue him from vagrancy has done no harm, either to him, or to the public. Now why should we or any others be deterred from all such attempts to diminish the crying evil of European vagrancy by the imposition of a heavy penalty upon the experiment in the event of its failure? Sir W. Mansfield says:—"Any declared European vagrant—whatever his previous calling or profession,—proved to be such before the police magistrate of Bombay or a magistrate in the mofussil having the power of a justice of the peace, should be liable to six months' imprisonment with hard labour, and to deportation to England at the expense of Government after such imprisonment had been completed, or any time ordered by the magistrate not exceeding six months. I would suggest that a measure might perhaps be introduced with advantage at the next Session of the Legislative Council, embodying views of the character which has been stated. It will have been observed that it appears to me that the principle of responsibility adopted in the service of Government, as shown in the sending to England discharged soldiers, sailors, or other subordinates, at the public expense, or in other words, at the cost of the employer, when the services of the same may no longer be required, or return passage money may not be provided for by special covenant, should be universally applied to masters in their relations with their European subordinates and servants, whether the masters be corporations, companies, or firms, individuals, in or out of trade, or engaged in industry of whatever description."

Admirable, we say: give them six months in jail and then deport them by all means; but, deport at the public expense all except those who have been brought out by Companies and private parties, and have been discharged by them. For those who have been brought out by such parties, and after completing their engagements, have taken their discharge and formed other engagements, or set up in business for themselves, their first masters, who brought them out, should have no further responsibility. Such cases should be regarded as completely successful,—not only creditable to the employers, but beneficial to the general community, in which the employed have established a position, and upon which alone the responsibility for their future career as for that of all its ordinary members should rest. If they afterwards make shipwreck, it should be the business of the Government to deal with them as with other delinquents, at the public expense.

A suppliant for office of more than ordinary pretensions called upon him lately, and presuming on the activity he had shown on Mr. Lincoln's behalf during the election that raised him to the chief, magistracy, asserted, as a reason why the office he desired should be given to him, that he had made him President. "You made me President, did you?" said Mr. Lincoln, with a twinkle of his eye. "I think I did," said the applicant. Then a precious mess you've got me into, that's all," replied Mr. Lincoln, and closed the discussion.—*New York correspondence of the Times.*

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, *14th Nov.*, 3-11 P.M.

H. I. M. steamer *Semiramis* anchored from Suez.

GALLE, *16th Nov.*, 9-20 A.M.

THE steamer *Colombo* anchored from Calcutta.

NEWS FROM CHINA.

GALLE, *16th November*, 11-5 A.M.

ARRIVED, steamer *Orissa* from Hongkong 1st, Singapore 8th, and Penang 10th November.

The allied forces have made two successful expeditions against the Taiping rebels and captured Fungwha and Khading, two of their strongholds; during the storming of the latter city the rebels are said to have shown considerable resolution, having remained on the wall until the storming party commenced to escalade, when rushing the opposite side of the city, all who could, escaped through the gates. The allied army still remains at Khading.

No particular news from the other ports.

From Japan there is no further intelligence.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

GALLE, *15th Nov.*, 8-20 A.M.

ARRIVED, steamer *Bombay* from Sydney 22nd, and Melbourne 26th October, and King George's Sound 2nd November.

The event of the greatest importance during the past month has been the opening of the Government Railway into the heart of the interior.

The Murry River Railway previously open to Kyneton, fifty-six miles from Melbourne, has now been opened to Castelmaine and Sandhurst. The inaugural ceremonies passed off with great pomp.

M'Kinlay, the South Australian explorer, has been cordially welcomed in Melbourne.

A Royal Commission has been appointed to enquire into the state of the gold field.

Coffee, prices steadily sustained.
Sugar, prices reduced.
Metals, good demand.

THE *Englishman* publishes a full report of the Meeting held on the 6th instant in the Town Hall, Calcutta, and presided over by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General. It is said that it has seldom, if ever, been equalled in point of numbers or importance in that city. Long before the appointed hour for commencing business, 9 P.M., the Hall was crowded with an influential audience, among whom were most of the leading citizens of Calcutta. The Judges, Members of the Legislative Councils, and Civil and Military officers were there. The Mercantile element was not wanting. The Viceroy took the chair precisely at 9 o'clock, and introduced the business of the evening in a telling speech and was followed by several other speakers.

IT is arranged that the camp of His Excellency the Governor General will be formed at Agra in the first week in February next, and durbars will take place at Meerut, Delhi, and Umballa.—*Englishman, Nov. 6.*

THE government of India, we understand, have sanctioned pensions for the destitute members of the ex-royal family of Delhi to the extent of nearly eight thousand rupees per mensem.—*Id.*

ORDERS have been issued for No. 6 battery 14th Brigade Royal Artillery, with the head-quarters and staff of the brigade, to hold themselves in readiness to move from Barrackpore for the Presidency, to embark on board the steamer *Australian*, for Bombay on the 15th instant, and, we believe, that No. 7 battery of the same brigade, now at Raneegunge, will follow the brigade head-quarters by an early opportunity. This is a part of the artillery movements of the cold season, which we have, from the moment that we first heard it was contemplated, been unable to understand, and we are still in the same position. Six of the seven batteries of this brigade are now dispersed over the Bengal Presidency from Roy Bareilly to Barrackpore; and, after the abovementioned movements shall have taken place, there will be four batteries in Bengal, two with brigade head-quarters in Bombay, and one battery in England. We do not believe that any artillery relief or movements have ever before been effected by sea between Bengal and Bombay in time of peace, and unless in the present instance better reasons and explanations than we have yet heard can be given, we must stamp the arrangement as one that is incomprehensible in a military point of view, and uselessly extravagant in a financial.—*Id.*

WE understand that Captain William Bannerman, of the 3rd Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, is to be appointed Commandant of the Guzerat Bheel Corps, in succession to Captain R. Bonnor, proceeded to England on medical certificate.—*Deccan Herald, Nov. 14.*

AN order has been sent out by the Secretary of State for India, and will soon be published, to the effect that in future no officers belonging to H. M.'s British regiments in this country are to receive local appointments unless they will detach themselves from their regiments and join one of the Staff Corps. By complying with this condition the officer abandons his commission, loses its price and that of any step of rank which he may have purchased, and receives in exchange a commission in the Staff Corps, which is unsaleable, and which carries with it no claim to pension for widows and children. We should think that her Majesty's officers will think twice before transferring themselves to the Staff Corps on these conditions, by which they lose certain advantages, such as they are, accept an Indian career without the accompaniments which have hitherto alleviated its repulsiveness, and plunge into an uncertainty; for employment in the Staff Corps is nothing more. We never believe that the Staff Corps would be a success; and we now believe still less that it will be so, seeing that its own originators and framers are apparently doing their best to diminish any attractions which the officers of the British line may have found it to possess.—*Englishman, Nov. 7.*

LOCAL.

PARSEE LIBERALITY.—We understand that the Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy has presented the munificent sum of Rupees (35,000) thirty-five thousand to an European merchant of this town, who, it is said, had encouraged, by his views and opinions of the American war, Mr. Rustomjee to embark his capital in the Cotton trade, to an extent which is understood to have been the means of adding greatly to an already great fortune.

BOMBAY COUNTY GAOL.—According to the weekly statement of the 15th instant, the number of prisoners on the Criminal Side of the Gaol on that day was 103, of whom 1 European and 72 natives were under sentence of hard labour. Without labour, 2 Europeans and 3 natives. Transportation, Europeans 2. Awaiting trial, 2 Europeans and 21 natives. Besides the above, there are 59 prisoners on the Civil Side, making a gross total of 163 prisoners.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—The weekly report of the Marshal of the above prison dated the 15th instant, shows that there were on that date 295 prisoners undergoing confinement; of whom 107 were under sentence of the High Court; Court of Petty Sessions, 16; Magistrates of Police, 139; Military Courts Martial, Europeans 31; and Naval Courts Martial, Europeans 2. During the above period 25 prisoners were received, 18 released, and 8 were on the sick list.

THE C. M. S. N. Co.'s steamer *John Bright*, Captain J. Betham, which left our harbour yesterday for China, &c., carried on board 1,805 chests of Malwa Opium, and the following passengers:—Mr. Hormusjee Rustomjee; Mr. Cursetjee Byramjee Bhabha; Mr. Merwanjee Bomanjee; Mr. Pestonjee Rustomjee; and Mr. Jehangeerjee Pestonjee.

PROFESSOR WESTERGARD'S learned treatise on the date of Buddha's death, and other Indian dates depending on it, has been translated from the Danish, and published in German at Breslau. The result of the investigation is to fix Buddha's death at a date considerably later than that which is usually assumed. The Professor places it in the years 368-370 B.C. Together with this treatise is translated another upon the condition of Literature in the earliest years of Indian society.—*Friend of India, Nov. 6.*

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As very scandalous and highly exaggerated reports have been freely circulated about Poona for the last two or three days, to the prejudice of the character for morality (there being a lady in the case) of a medical officer whose reputation both in his public and private relations has hitherto been unimpeachable, we deem it our duty to caution our readers against placing any credence in what they may hear of this matter until it has been adjudicated by the authorities. We are in possession of the facts of the case, but for reasons which will be obvious to our readers, the subject being one of extreme delicacy, as affecting the characters and conduct of the parties concerned, we are compelled for the present to withhold all particulars. We may, however, state so much, that from the facts before us there seems to be no doubt that the accused party has been treated with unmerited harshness by the officer (the commandant of a sanatory station near Poona) who, in his magisterial capacity, took down the evidence on oath of the accuser behind the back of the accused, who had thus no opportunity for at once replying to the accusation. These proceedings, we do not hesitate to say, were highly irregular, and cannot be supported by any authority. The whole case is now in the hands of the Brigadier Commanding the Division; and when his decision is passed on it, we shall be in a position to state what we know of this unpleasant affair.—*Deccan Herald, Nov.* 14.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPEN 167½ MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 26*th Oct.* 1862.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 12,830.

Amount	Rs.	8,225	6	1
MERCHANDIZE.				
Amount	,,	5,116	4	8
Total...	Rs.	13,341	10	9

Corresponding Week last year, Open 132½ *Miles.*

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 21,618.

Amount	Rs.	10,256	5	8
MERCHANDIZE.				
Amount	,,	2,470	13	5
Total...	Rs.	12,727	3	1

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 *hours of the* 15*th Nov.* 1862.

BROACH.—Fine.
BULSAR.—Fair, S.W., calm.
CANNANORE.—Fair East. Ther. 79.
GOA.—Fair, wind light from East.
KOLAPORE.—Fair, light wind N.E.
MADRAS.—Fine, NE. Ther. 82.
PAUMBEN.—Cloudy, light N.E. winds. Ther. 82.
SURAT.—Fair, morning and night cool.
GALLE.—Cloudy with heavy rain. Ther. 78.

At 9 *hours of the* 16*th Nov.* 1862.

BULSAR.—Fair, N.E. moderate.
BROACH.—Rather cloudy S.E.
COCHIN.—Fair. Ther. 82.
CANNANORE.—Fair S.W.
GOA.—Fair, light from East.
GALLE.—Calm and cloudy with heavy rain. Ther. 78.
KOLAPORE.—Fair, light N.E.
KURRACHEE.—Fine, N.E. calm.
MADRAS.—Fine, N.E. Ther. 89.
PAUMBEN.—Rainy, strong N.E. Ther. 80.
SURAT.—Morning and night cool. Fair day.

PRICES THAT WILL BE CHARGED BY THE BUTCHERS FOR MEAT FROM 16TH TO 30TH NOVEMBER, 1862.

			Rs.	a.	p.
BEEF.					
Prime Pieces, 1st sort	5 to 6 lbs.		1	0	0
,, 2nd ,,	8	,,	1	0	0
Briskets and Rounds 1st sort	8	,,	1	0	0
,, ,, 2nd ,,	10	,,	1	0	0
Meat for Soup	12	,,	1	0	0
Shins (large or small) each			0	4	0
Tongues, Fresh			0	3	6
,, Salt			0	6	6
Suet (Kidney part)	1	,,	0	4	6
,, Other	1	,,	0	3	6
VEAL (LARGE OR SMALL).					
Hind Quarter 1st sort	4	,,	1	0	0
Fore ,,	4	,,	1	0	0
Hind ,, 2nd sort	5	,,	1	0	0
Fore ,,	5	,,	1	0	0
Head			1	0	0
Feet			0	4	0
Liver and Heart			0	2	0
MUTTON (GRAM FED).					
Saddle	1	,,	0	6	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck	1	,,	0	5	0
Breast	1	,,	0	3	0
Suet	1	,,	0	4	0
Head			0	2	6
MUTTON (FIRST SORT.)					
Saddle	1	,,	0	4	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck	1	,,	0	4	0
Breast	1	,,	0	2	6
Liver and Heart			0	2	6
Head			0	2	0
MUTTON (SECOND SORT).					
Saddle	1	,,	0	3	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck	1	,,	0	3	0
Breast	1	,,	0	2	0
Liver and Heart			0	2	0
KID (SMALL).					
Hind Quarter 1st sort	3½	,,	1	0	0
Fore ,, ,,	3½	,,	1	0	0
Hind ,, 2nd ,,	4	,,	1	0	0
Fore ,,	4	,,	1	0	0
Head, Feet, Liver, and Heart			0	5	0
KID (LARGE)					
Hind Quarter 1st sort	4	,,	1	0	0
Fore ,, ,,	4	,,	1	0	0
Hind ,, 2nd sort	5	,,	1	0	0
Fore ,, ,,	5	,,	1	0	0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart			0	4	0
PORK (FRESH AND SALT).					
Pork Fresh	6½	,,	1	0	0
Pork Salt (Country)	6½	,,	1	0	0
Pig (Roaster)			2	0	0
Pig's Head	12	,,	1	0	0
Sausages	4	,,	1	0	0

MUNICIPAL COMMISSION.

THE following letter on the subject of erecting a new market place as proposed by W. A. Kerr, Esq., was ordered to be sent to that gentleman by the Board :—

SIR,—I am directed by the Municipal Commissioners to forward to you copies of the plans, estimates, and specifications, of a market place, such as in their opinion, will be necessary to meet the requirements of Bombay in connection with your scheme of supplying the market with meat, poultry, and vegetables, from the farm at Nassick.

The establishment of such a market under the system you propose with its branch distributing houses (of which no account is taken in these estimates) two or three distant points of the islands, say Malabar Hill, Colaba, and some spot convenient to the Esplanade, will be a great public benefit, and the Commissioners are happy to be able to afford all the assistance in their power in its furtherance. With this view the site chosen at Byculla may be appropriated by paying a nominal annual fee as ground-rent, and to aid in carrying out the design the Municipal Commissioners will be prepared to pay as their share in this public improvement the sum of Rs. 10,000, in consideration of which, it must be borne in mind, that they will at all times claim to themselves and their officers properly authrised to act, the right of supervision as far as cleanliness and health may be concerned, and also that the buildings, premises, and all appertaining thereto, be always kept in good and substantial repair.

As all the rates here entered are reasonably high, and intended to meet the high cost of departmental work, and as the rates for iron-work are also taken from ruling bazaar prices, the Municipal Commissiners have no doubt that by putting the masonry and wood-work out to contractors, and procuring all the iron-work direct from first-rate houses in England, a saving of as much as 20 per cent. might be effected.

The delay in preparing and perfecting these plans was caused first of all in making a desirable alteration in the original design, and the labour in our opinion has been so great as to leave our Surveyor but little time to draw and estimate the market place satisfactorily.

THE following letter was ordered to be addressed to the Commissioner of Customs from the Municipal Board by their clerk :—

SIR,—I have the honor by order of the Board, to address you concerning the present unsightly Customs chowkey and office on the Apollo Bunder.

The Board desires me to point out that the buildings now in existence are not only unsightly but obstructive, and would be glad to be favored with your opinion as to the suitability of any other site; or if a site directly on the Bunder be absolutely necessary, as to the advisibility of re-erecting these offices after a more commodious and less unsightly design.

I am to add that the Board, after receiving your opinion, intends to address Government on the subject.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—FRIDAY, 14TH NOV.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

Peter Hall was charged with being drunk, and assaulting Mr. John Bell, European Police Constable, while in the execution of his duty on the 14th instant.

Mr. John Bell said, on the 14th instant, at about 8 o'clock in the evening, he went to the Royal Oak Tavern. He was trying to get the prisoner out to prevent his being beaten by the other men there. When witness got him out he asked who he (witness) was, and struck him three or four times. Then witness struck him in the face, and his head went against the wall.

Prisoner in defence said, that he knew nothing about the matter, he was the worst of liquor.

His worship convicted him, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 3; in default to be sent to the House of Correction with hard labour for fourteen days.

Hormusjee Manockjee was charged with robbery and theft of a gold watch and chain, from the person of Felisardo Francis Xavier, on the 13th instant.

The prosecutor said, I am a merchant, and reside at Calbadavie. On the night of the 13th instant, at about ten minutes past 8 o'clock, I was enquiring for a buggy near a tank, at that time I had this gold (identified) in my outer breast pocket with the gold chain attached, hooked to my button. Prisoner offered his services as a buggy-wallah, then he said "I want to see the time by your watch." I took the watch out of my pocket, and while I was looking at it, the prisoner snatched the watch and chain and ran away. I ran after him and called out sepoy. A man came in front of him and seized him. Prisoner threw the watch down. I picked it up. I found the hook of the chain bent straight. The prisoner was then taken to the Constable. This watch and chain now produced are my own property value about Rs. 125.

Babool Balcrustna said, I am a servant in the employ of an Engineer in the Baroda Railway. On the evening in question, I heard the prosecutor call out "seize, seize," and I saw the prisoner come running. I seized him. He escaped and ran, I ran after him and seized him again. When I seized him he threw this watch towards the gutter, and it fell on the ground. The prosecutor came, picked up the watch and gave it to him. We took the prisoner to the Constable.

Prisoner had nothing to say.

His Worship committed the prisoner for trial, on the charge preferred against him, at the ensuring Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Meya Shair Noor Mahomed was charged with stealing an embroidered waistcoat, of the value of Rs. 48, the property of Hajee Noor Tar Mahomed.

From the evidence of the prosecutor, a Master tailor, it appeared that the prisoner was in his employ as a tailor. About three or four days ago he was working on the waistcoat produced in the shop of the prosecutor. The next day both the prisoner and the waistcoat were missing. On Friday last the waistcoat was found at a Marwarree's shop. The Marwarree pointed out the prisoner as the person who had brought the waistcoat to him. The prisoner told the Marwarree that he had been sent with it by his master to pledge for Rs. 20, saying that he was in want of money.

This statement was corroborated by the Marwarree.

His Worship found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be imprisoned in the House of Correction with hard labour for the term of three months.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

PLEA SIDE OF THE LATE SUPREME COURT.

List of Causes for trial this day.

(BEFORE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

56. Arthur Robins and another *vs.* James Chesson and another. (Part heard.)
58. Hajee Abdoolla bin Shaikally *vs.* John Stephens and another.
62. Hajee Lalljee trading, &c., *vs.* Ramrutton Ramnarrayen.
63. Culliandass Kirparam *vs.* Henry Cleveland.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

THE following cases are set down for hearing in the High Court, Appellate Side, Civil Jurisdiction, this day:—

Zilla No. 107 of 1862 and High Court No. 5 of 1862.—Poona.—Lukshmun Ramchunder, a minor, by his mother and guardian Godoobai *vs.* Shahaji bin Munoo.

Special Appeal No. 4340 and No. 4341.—Ahmedabad.—Dayabhai Ruvchundsha *vs.* Wukhutsungji, and Ramsungji and Purtabsungji, sons of Dosajee Takoor, Wukhutsungji and Ramsungji and Purtabsungji sons of Dosaji Takoor *vs.* the firm of Nahalchund Hemchund, carried on by Chotabhai Wukhutchund, deceased, his widow and heir Chundun and Dayabhai Ruvchund, Hemchund and Bhaichund Hemchund deceased, his heirs his mother Moolibhai alias Bijiwuhoo, and his widow Ghehelibai alias Mahakor (a minor, by her guardian Bijiwuhoo.)

Special Appeal No. 263 of 1861.—Konkun.—Muhumud Govur Khoja Vesavekur *vs.* Miya Wulud Goolam Nubi Phurid.

Special Appeal No. 415 of 1861.—Konkun.—Balkrishu Vitul Phunshe *vs.* Ramchunder Vitul and Lukshmun Vitul Phunshe and Ramchunder Gungadhur Ghunvutkur.

Special Appeal No. 437 of 1861.—Ahmednugur.—Devji bin Nursoo Gooruv *vs.* Ramji wullud Viloji Sonar.

Special Apeal No. 366 of 1861.—Poona.—Krishnaji wullud Mhavji Koomkur *vs.* Ghumaji wullud Trimbukji Gubhal.

Special Appeal No. 367 of 1861.—Poona.—Krishnaji wullud Mhavji Koomkur *vs.* Ramji and Toolaji and Pudaji wullud Bunaji Nundkur, deceased, his son and heir Bunaji.

Special Appeal No. 410 of 1861.—Poona.—Dhondi bin Balaji Teli *vs.* Tookaram bin Bhaoo and Moroo bin Bhaoo Teli.

Special Appeal No. 411 of 1861.—Konkun.—Dorabji Dhunji Parsi *vs.* Nilaji Dhurumji Patil.

Special Appeal No. 419 of 1861.—Ahmedabad.—Mulet Phutoo Mirja Bapabhai *vs.* Jetalal Hirachund.

Special Appeal No. 420 of 1861.—Ahmedabad.—Purma Bhanji *vs.* Bhuga Natha and Ladha Natha and Pooja Vira and Vusta Urjun.

HIGH COURT.—OLD PLEA SIDE.

Thursday, 13*th Nov*. 1862.

(BEFORE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, P.J.)

Dadabhoy Bomanjee and another, vs. *Ebrahim Moolla Adamjee.*

Mr. Dunbar, instructed by Messrs. Acland and Prentis, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. White for the defendant.

Mr. Dunbar, in stating the case said, that the action was for breach of contract arising from the defendant not having taken delivery of certain goods, consisting of 20 cases containing 200 packets of 14 oz. balls of thread, at 15 annas each; which the plaintiffs firm, as brokers had purchased of Messrs. Palmer on account of the defendant at the rate of 15 annas per packet. The transaction took place in June 1860. In consequence of the defendant not taking delivery of the goods, an agreement was entered between the plaintiffs and Cumroodin Abdool Ally, who agreed to take the whole of the cotton twist at the rate of 15 annas. The defendant was apprised of the intention of the plaintiff's to dispose of the goods in the manner above described, whereupon he made an application to the plaintiff to let him have delivery of the same. But as they had entered into a contract with Cumroodin for the disposal of the whole of the 20 cases of cotton twist they could not give them up. They, however, induced Cumroodin to forego taking delivery of 8 out of the 20 cases, which they were willing to allow the defendant to take. He did not take delivery of these 8 cases, although he had agreed to do so, eventually the goods, (8 cases were sold by auction by Messrs. Menesse and Co., at the risk of the defendant. The only plea set up for the defence was non-assumpsit.

Hormusjee Bomanjee, one of the plaintiffs stated, that he acted as broker to Messrs Palmer and Co., in June 1860. About that time a quantity of cotton twist arrived for them by the ship *Flying Venus*. He purchased 20 cases of cotton from the firm on account of the defendant, who signed a note, (produced,) the Goozarattee writing on it was in witness' hand and the other writing in English on the back of it, was the handwriting of Mr. Palmer. Witness was responsible to the firm for the price of the goods. The other note, produced, was also signed by the defendant in respect to these goods. Defendant applied to them about the articles in question but did not take delivery of them. On the 6th September, a letter was written to him and as he did not take delivery of them they were sold to Cumroodin Abdool Ally on the 26th of the month. The defendant was wrote to again and informed that the whole of the goods were resold at the market rate. (15 annas.) The bill was made out and signed by Cumroodin, but was afterwards cancelled. The defendant came to their office with his broker. Witness' father, Bomanjee Jeejebhoy, went into a private-room with the broker and Cumroodin, and when they come out, his father told the defendant that 12 cases were sold to Cumroodin and that he should be allowed to take them away, and that 8 cases were to be kept for the defendant. Cumroodin signed a paper for the 12 cases, but the defendant did not sign for the 8 cases that were to be reserved for him. The price at which the goods were sold to Cumroodin was a fair market price. The defendant did not take delivery and never again applied for them, although repeated applications were made to him to do so. In November 1861, a letter was sent to the defendant enclosing an account for the goods with interest, Rs. 1,838-3, that was a correct account up to that date. The defendant never offered any money. Before the goods were sold by auction another letter was sent to the defendant. The goods were sold on the 28th December; and action brought against him in the Small Cause Court in the following month of January, the excess over Rs. 500 being abandoned, but the cause was struck out by the Judge. On the 15th January last, the defendant was served with a notice of the present action.

Cross examined by Mr. White—Rs. 3,693-3 were credited to the account of Messrs. Palmer. The goods were sold to Cumroodin at 15 annas, the same time that defendant had agreed to buy of Messrs Palmer. If he had allowed Cumroodin to have taken the whole of the goods, they (plaintiff) would have had no claim on the defendant, beyond interest for two months on the original purchase. The usual credit was two months after the signing of the bill, which was always after the arrival of the goods. At the sale the good sold at the rate of 13½ annas. Brokerage had been charged at the rate of 12 per cent. on the 12 cases sold to Cumroodin, and 3 per cent. on the whole 20 cases, because they took the responsibility.

Other witnesses were called, whose evidence bore out the testmony of the first witness.

Mr. White addressed the Court on behalf of the defendant, and said that the original contract was for 50 cases. He was not in a position to say why the defendant had refused to take delivery as there was no fall in the price. The plaintiff did not sell for a year after the 12 cases were sold to Cumroodin. He was instructed to say that the defendant would give a different account altogether to that given by the plaintiff. He thought that it was clear that they were not entitled to compound interest, as they had charged; therefore they could not recover the last item even if the case should be proved in their favor, they were only entitled to what they had lost, 3 per cents. on the 8 cases.

Defendant was then examined,—He said that he had been in Court while the witnesses for the plaintiff had been under examination, and heard what they had said about the agreement to take the 8 cases. He (defendant) was to have had the whole 20. They had been sold by the plaintiffs to Cumroodin. He denied having agreed to take the 8 cases and to allow Cumroodin to have the other 12. The price of cotton twist was rising in November 1861. He heard that the goods were sold by auction at 13½ annas, but goods often fetched 50 per cent. below the market price at auction sales. He knew that the market rate was from 15 to 15½ annas, and he had made purchases of cotton twist in 1860-1861 at 15, 16, and 18 annas in quantities of 10, 20, and 40 cases at a time. No demands had been made on him by the plaintiffs to take delivery of the goods, but he had asked them to give him delivery of the 20 cases. Had first heard about the sale from the note that was sent to him from the plaintiffs solicitors about 15 or 20 days before the auction sale. He had got money to pay for the goods that were purchased for him, and he had taken it to Bomanjee's office on three or four different occasions and informed them of it. He did not take delivery because all the circumstances were not in a favorable conjunction, the son said to him he should come when his father was in the way, and the father used to say come when his son was in the way; in fact they refused to take the money.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dunbar,—He admitted that he had not got the money with him at the present time. He however was quite certain that he was worth 500 pice, and was gradually paying off old debts and contracting new ones. He believed that he was worth from 5,000 to 10,000 rupees, and had got a house of his own.

Some evidence was gone into on behalf of the defendant, but entirely failed to make out his case.

After a few observations from the Bench and by the counsel on both sides, Mr. Dunbar said that he was willing to take a verdict on the two principal sums.

His Lordship said, that the defence set up by the defendant was most scandalous, and that he ought never to have come into Court to defend the action. He had come deliberately into that Court, and perjured himself and he might think himself very lucky, if he got off without being indicted for perjury. Verdict would be for the plaintiff for Rs. 560-8.

Mr. White said, that he had the brief placed in his hands at the very last moment, and at the time he was not aware what the defence was.

His Lordship said, that he entirely exonerated the learned counsel from any blame in the matter.

Mr. Dunbar applied for an order for a speedy execution against the defendant.

His Lordship regretted that the Court had not the power to grant the application, if it had, he would be most willing to do so, if only to mark the displeasure of the Court at the conduct of the defendant.

Verdict for plaintiff for Rs. 560-8.

INDIAN.

NEWS LETTERS.

KURRACHEE, 8*th Nov*. 1862.

NOTHING eventful has occurred since my last, if I may except another visitation of locusts, which are committing frightful havoc in our gardens to the greater horror, and, doubtless, ultimate impoverishment of the farmers. If these destructive insects do not make their exodus from young Egypt, a famine in the districts is anticipated. It is expected that as the cold weather is approaching rapidly, they will think of making themselves scarce.

The annual meeting of the European and Indo-European school was held last Tuesday evening in the room of the Institution, the Commissioner presiding on the occasion. There was a goodly gathering of ladies and gentlemen, though more would have assembled were it not for the general parade of the troops in garrison, which took place at the same time. Several resolutions were passed, and the annual report having been read, the Commissioner distributed suitable prizes to such of the pupils as had made progress in their studies during the year. The juvenile fête to celebrate the anniversary of the opening of the Institution came off the following evening, and everything went off right merrily.

The *Sindian*, I see, has announced the gratifying intelligence that Mr. Edwards, late of the Kurrachee Medical Stores, has been honorably acquitted of the charge of having made away with some quantities of quinine, the property of the Government. His friends here, and they are not a few, will hail this intelligence with unqualified delight.

An East Indian woman threatened to set fire to her house the other day while labouring under temporary insanity. She collected the greater portion of her wardrobe, and placing the clothes in a heap on her table, ignited it, and exulted over the deed as did hero when Rome was in flames. The Police entered the house, and extinguished the flames. The Cantonment Magistrate ordered the unfortunate woman to be taken into the Civil Hospital, where she is still, without, however, any signs of her recovering. It is said that she was some years ago in the Artillery cells, where she was literally mad. Some of her friends state that since her childhood, she has been subject to periodical fits. She was placed in the Byculla School at an early age, and many pupils of her time must know the alarm she would create in the school by her outrageous demeanour, the premonitory symptoms of approaching insanity.

The Grattans made their appearance on Friday week in "Still waters run deep." The audience was large on the occasion, and the acting was excellent, and elicited raptures of applause. The amateurs went through their parts in first-rate style, and were deservedly applauded. The community regret the sudden departure of the Grattans for Mooltan; but it must be borne in mind that they announced only three distinct representations; and those who omitted to be present at them have themselves to blame. It is uncertain whether the talented artistes will return to Kurrachee to give us another treat. The amateurs of Her Majesty's 109th Regiment made their appearance in the Garrison Theatre on the 6th, the performance being for the benefit of the Lancashire Relief Fund. What sum was realised, I cannot say, but as theatricals cannot be got up without expense, I should say the realisation must have been very small indeed.

After all the delay that has occurred in making arrangements for the building the "Frere Hall," it is really annoying to hear that there are fresh difficulties to be surmounted; as the Joint Secretaries of the "Frere Testimonial Fund" have informed the Municipal Commissioners, that they are unable to construct the Hall in Burne's garden, the site originally proposed and approved of, it being discovered at the eleventh hour, that a discrepancy has been discovered in the plans showing the ground to be reserved for the proposed fortifications; and that the pillars of the line of demarcation had been moved in garden to a position further southward, leaving too small an angle available for the building. An application has, therefore, been submitted for a plot of ground between the Collector's office and the Government-house. As this site was refused by Mr. Mansfield's predecessor it is extremely doubtful whether the request of the Joint Secretaries will be complied with. Since the above was written, the request has been granted.

It is rumoured now that the vacant Collectorship at Hydrabad will be filled by the Collector of Upper Sind, who will be succeeded by Mr. Daly, the Deputy Collector of Larkhana. Mr. Erskine will be appointed Collector of Kurrachee, in room of Mr. Kemball, proceeding on furlough to Europe. Mr. Erskine has made himself quite popular during his short stay here, and the community hail his advancement with delight.

The following is a return of the traffic on the Sind line for the week ending the 12th ult. :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Passengers	2,441	4	6
Carriages, Horses, &c.	74	13	0
Parcels, &c.	331	2	8
	2,847	4	2
Goods	9,916	11	0
Stone, Ballast, &c.	1,731	12	0
Total...... Rs.	14,495	11	2

Mr. H. P. Grattan after delighting the public with his histrionic performances, has now astonished us with his dexterity in another line altogether. The public were not prepared for the announcement of the *Sindian* this morning that "*a warrant* has been issued for the apprehension of this gentleman, who left the station suddenly last Sunday for Kotree, without considering it necessary either to arrange for the payment of debts contracted in the place, or to fulfil his advertised engagements to the public. The applicants were Messrs. Treacher & Co., and they charge Mr. Grattan with absconding with their property, consisting of a gun, looking glass, &c., which they had lent him, and which he neglected to return. There are other heavy claims against him, by other parties in the station. Mr. Grattan was expected by the day train yesterday, but did not make his appearance. He had left Kotree before the warrant was served, but the Assistant Magistrate at that place despatched a party of sowars after him, and had no doubt of being able to arrest him. While at Kotree, we learn, Mr. Grattan was brought up on a charge of having shot at Miss Grattan with the gun he is accused of having made off with; but the lady declining to prosecute, the case was dismissed. Altogether the affair looks very discreditable, and we are curious to see how Mr. Grattan will explain his sudden departure with other people's property in his possession."

What will your folks in Bombay say to this?

The Government have been pleased to grant pensions to Messrs. Sandison, Linton, and French, of the defunct Indus Flotilla, viz., one hundred and fifty pounds each per annum, which will commence from the date of these gentlemen being struck off the effective list.

A native attempted to commit suicide the other day in the town, and would have carried his purpose into execution, were it not for the timely intervention of a woman in his keeping, who raising an alarm had the police on the spot. The man was perceived in the act of attaching a rope to the roof of his room; but at the Police office he stoutly denied having any intention to destroy himself, and expressed his belief that the story of the woman was trumped up from motives of revenge. He was discharged after the customary admonition in cases of this nature.

Information was received here yesterday that the steamer *Berenice* had left Bombay the previous day for this port, having three companies of H.M.'s 95th Regiment, numbering three hundred men, on board. The vessel is expected in to-night.

The weather continues oppressive during the day. The early mornings are pleasant.

POONA.

RAO BAHADOOR KESSOWPUNT, late Dufturdar of the Revenue Commissioner, has it in contemplation to establish a charitable dispensary in Poona, and a meeting of respectable people was lately convened at his residence. Towards the defrayal of the expenses, including the salary of the Doctor, the members have resolved to raise a sufficient fund, to be deposited in the Bank.

It is also proposed to engage the services of an intelligent native physician to administer medicines.—*Observer, Nov.* 15.

WE are informed that Government have it in contemplation to build a bridge over the Sir Jamsetjee Bund. The ground beyond the river at this point, which is now waste, would then be available for building purposes, and in the course of few years Poona may see a Government-house and other public buildings rising there. The spot is about two miles distant from the central part of the Camp, and about the same distance from Kirkee, and will be connected with each by a bridge. This scheme is under consideration of Government, and, we have every reason to believe, that the first part of it (the bridge over the Bund) will soon be begun.

These extensive improvements seem to show that Poona must have been pretty well fixed upon for the seat of the Government of the presidency.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

IN noticing on Saturday last the change in our national monetary denomination and the cutting away of one of the last relics of Honorable John's control, we forgot to record also the initiation of an important step in our advance upon the defunct Company's restrictive rules of trade. We shall watch with interest the progress in India of the Money Order System which has worked so beneficially for trade in England, and which also came into operation on the 1st current. Since that date persons desirous of remitting to any station in Lower Bengal can do so readily and cheaply through the new Money Order Office in the Treasury, in which we see the commencement of a wide and most beneficial aid to business in India. We should like to see the solution of the problem how to put the system in India into correspondence with that in St. Martins-le-Grand. —*Englishman, Nov.* 6.

ANOTHER great section of the East India Railway, connecting Benares with Calcutta, will be opened on the 15th of December. The occasion is so important that we understand Lord Elgin will follow the example of Lord Canning at Rajmahal, by presiding at a great public demonstration. Visions of Knighthood float before the eyes of the Agent and the Chief Engineer, and certainly without the latter not a mile would have been opened even yet to Rajmahal. No Indian Engineer, except perhaps the late Mr. Berkley, has so well deserved honors and rewards, as Mr. Turnbull, and Mr. Palmer's official position gives him a title to share them.—*Friend of India, Nov.* 6.

WE are glad to hear that the Volunteers have succeeded in completing the number, two hundred and fifty, which entitles them to the adjutant and drill serjeants promised by Government. The corps may now be considered as fairly started, and we trust there may be no further bar to its prosperity and efficiency.—*Englishman, Nov.* 7.

WE had occasion to notice the very lenient sentence awarded to Sepoy Nehal Sing, who was lately convicted of stealing a bag containing one thousand rupees, over which he had been placed as sentry; the punishment was three years' hard labour. We find that on the 26th May 1830, one Shaick Salaroo, Sepoy of the 11th Regiment N.I., was convicted of stealing from the Mint an ingot of silver worth Rs 105, over which he was sentry, and that he received 800 lashes for the theft, besides dismissal with ignominy from the service. There is a marked change in the last 32 years. *Hurkaru, Nov.* 7.

MADRAS.

HIS Royal Highness Albert Edward Prince of Wales came of age yesterday and in honor of this event, as well as in recollection of Her Majesty having assumed the direct Government of British India on the 9th November five years since, the loyal inhabitants of Madras are keeping this day as a holiday. We are sure we only re-echo the prayer of the whole community, European, East Indian, and native, when we say that we most heartily wish the young Prince a long, happy, and useful life. The times he lives in are very troublous, and the duties to which he will be called require the exercise of great discretion, and unflinching patriotism. The world has altered strangely since George Prince of Wales attained his majority, and the responsibilities and cares of rulers have increased in proportion to the development of mankind. The Prince Consort was fully alive to the requirements of the age and exhibited the most anxious parental solicitude that the Crown to which the Prince of Wales is heir shall be worn by him with honor and success. No means have been left nntried to expand the young Prince's mind, and the advantages of travel in America, Egypt, and all parts of Europe have been enjoyed by him before he arrived at man's estate. The British people know very little about the Prince, and necessarily are anxious to become better acquainted with him. They are disposed to form a most flattering opinion of him, and we believe he will not belie the hopes that are entertained that he will prove a worthy successor of our much-loved Queen. We hope the day is far distant in which there will be a change in the occupant of the British throne, and we trust that the Prince of Wales may long continue the chief support and councillor of her widowed Majesty.—*Times, Nov.* 10.

CENTRAL ASIA.

CABOOL, 19*th October*.—"Letters were this day received from the Ameer and Sirdar Shere Allee Khan, directing Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan to send two thousand and five hundred posteens to the camp, and to keep four thousand five hundred ready in Cabool. Having sent for the posteen sewers, the governor purchased from them about one thousand posteens what they had ready, and ordered them to make six thousand more as soon as possible. Sufdus Allee Khan, the officer in charge of the Cabool Customs, as desired by the governor, has sent fifty thousand rupees with two hundred sepoys to Kelati-Ghilzaie, to Sirdar Futteh Mohamed Khan, with instructions to forward the treasure to the Ameer's camp, *via* Candahar. It was mentioned in the news-letter received to-day by Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan from the Ameer's camp, that rumour was afloat there to the effect, that a Persian Shahzadah was on his way to Heerat, to have terms settled between the Ameer and Sooltan Ahmed Jan. It was also stated, that in a battle, fought between Shahnawaz Khan, the son of Sooltan Ahmed Jan, and Sirdar Mohamed Uslum Khan, Sirdar Ubbas Khan, the son of late Sooltan Mohamed Khan with thirty sowars, had deserted and gone over to Heerat, where he had been very kindly received by the Heerat chief. Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan; having collected a number of shop-keepers and zemindars of Cabool, told them to have themselves enlisted as sepoys and sowars, and on their declining to comply with the governor's request, he ordered them to be sent to prison.

21*st October*.—The following letter from Sirdar Shere Allee Khan was received by a kossid. The governor having perused it all gave it to his Mirza to read.

The day having been fixed for the funeral of Sooltan Ahmed Jan's wife, the Ameer desired Sirdars Mohamed Ameen Khan, Mohamed Shurreef Khan, Jellalooddeen Khan, Hafizjee, Ghoolam Mohamed Khan, and few other Khans to accompany the funeral as soon as the bier was out of the city of Heerat, and to see her remains interred. Accordingly, when the abovenamed Sirdars saw the bier being carried out of the city, they proceeded and accompanied it. There were only Ubdoolla Khan, the younger son of Sooltan Ahmed Jan, a boy of about ten years of age, and Mahmood Khan, and Nazir Jooma Khan accompanying the funeral from Heerat. The body of the deceased was taken to the tomb of Khwaja Ubdoolla Unsaree, situated about two koss south of Heerat, and buried there. The young boy of Sooltan Ahmed Jan gave out two thousand rupees in charity to the poor on the occasion, and then left the place. Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan took up his nephew, Ubdoolla Khan, and brought him to the camp to the Ameer.

The Ameer, after embracing and kissing his grandson, asked him if he knew him (the Ameer.) On this the boy looked at the Ameer and said, 'I know very well that you are my grand-father, but am very much surprised to find that you have no justice in you.' See, continued the boy, 'the Shah of Persia has granted us a piece of bread, and you have resolved to take it from us, as if you have no bread in Cabool.' When Ubdoolla Khan thus spoke in public, the Ameer felt ashamed, and taking him into his arms comforted and dismissed him with favour.

22*nd October*.—Sirdar Mahomed Allee Khan, being unwell, went to the Shah Bagh to amuse himself, and there he received a letter by a kossid from his brother, Sirdar Mohamed Ismael Khan, from Candahar. It was stated in the letter that, 'Nuwab Ghoolam Hussan Khan, the British representative, had arrived at Candahar, and had put up in Sirdar Kohindil Khan's garden.'

News had been received from Heerat as mentioned in the above letter, that Sirdar Ayoob Khan, the brother of Sirdar Yahaya Khan, with fifty sowars, had deserted from the Ameer's camp, and had been, like his brother Ubbas Khan, very kindly received by Sooltan Ahmed Jan. Sirdar Yahaya Khan through shame having not attended the Ameer's durbar, was called by the Ameer and told not to think of the matter as Ayoob Khan's desertion would not injure him in any way.

Sirdar Yahaya Khan has written to his men in Cabool to stop all the allowances of Ayoob Khan, and to confiscate his jageer.

23*rd October*.—Last night the younger son of Khan Sheereen Khan, together with some old Khans of Kohistan and Jawanshere and other places, had gone to Meeranjee, the eldest son of late Meer Waiz, and had informed him how Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan had treated the Caboolees. This morning Meeranjee who had taken upon himself to have their men released from the prison, attended the durbar, and turning towards the governor, first rebuked him and then told him to have the men released immediately. 'This is not good for you,' continued Meeranjee to the governor, 'if you will go on this way, you will not only get a bad name but will cause a disturbance.' Meeranjee then turned towards Meer Akhoor Ahmed Khan and spoke to him thus :—

'Sirdar Mohamed Allee is nothing but a boy, what are you for? You are appointed a deputy to assist him and this is the advise you give to the Sirdar.'

When Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan and Meer Akhoor Ahmed saw that Meeranjee Sahib was very angry with them, they ordered all the men (who were one hundred and seventy-five in number) to be released. Six of them were employed at their own will and pleasure.

24*th October*.—The following is the contents of the letter received from Ubdoolla Khan, the son of Ubdoolrazak Khan Moostoufee, from Heerat :—

'The Persian ambassdor from Mushhed is expected in Heerat in two or three days, if the Ameer take the ambassador's advisé and makes peace with Sooltan Ahmed Jan, well and good, otherwise the Ameer will have to go to war with the Persians.' The Ameer, having been given to understand, that a Persian army had arrived at Mushhed is quite confused, and has ordered the fort of Sungur Kajar to be fortified and repaired.

They are building batteries on the Heerat side, and the Ameer says, 'Please God I will spend the winter in Heerat.'

25*th October*.—Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan and Meer Akhoor Ahmed Khan, having been threatened by Meeranjee, that he would write to the Ameer about their conduct towards the people, went to Meeranjee's house to make apology, and to beg of him not to write to the Ameer any thing about the subject.

The following letter from Mirza Ubdool Hoosain Khan from Heerat was received to-day :—

'Shahzada Humza Mirza, with six thousand Persian troops and six guns, has arrived from Mushhed as an ambassador sent by the Shah of Persia, and is encamped near Heerat. The Ameer, being informed of the Shahzadah's arrival, had sent Mirza Mohamed Hoosain Khan with some presents to his camp, and had sent him word, that if he, the Shahzada, would come into Heerat the Ameer would have an interview with him. In return the Shahzadah had sent his vakeel to the Ameer with a reply, that he was not ordered by the Shah to march beyond where he was now encamped, and that he expected an order from the Shah to that effect in two or three days.

'It was also stated in the above letter that the Ameer was to leave for Candahar very shortly.'

26*th October*.—This morning the kossid arrived from the Ameer's camp and handed over the Ameer's letter to Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan, who, having perused the contents, kept it to himself. It is ascertained by the other letters received from the chiefs of the Ameer's camp, that the Ameer at the solicitation of the Persian ambassador, had agreed to the terms with Sooltan Ahmed Jan, and had ratified a treaty with the Persian Shahzadah.

Subzwar, Hazara Tamanee, and Furrah, had been given to the Ameer as presents from the Shah of Persia, and every thing had been settled.

The Khans from the Ameer's camp have written to their families in Cabool not to sell the grain, as they would be in Cabool shortly.

The kossid, who has arrived from the Ameer's camp says, that while he was in Candahar, he had heard people saying, that the Ameer's camp had returned two marches on the Candahar road.

The contents of the Ameer's letter to the Governor is not yet made public, if any thing important transpires, it will be communicated."—*Delhi Gazette, Nov.* 11.

PESHAWUR.

WE are sorry to state that the cholera is running what may but too truly be called frightful riot at Peshawur amongst the European troops, and especially in H.M.'s 93rd Highlanders, in which regiment, according to accounts received yesterday, five officers had, up to date of writing from that station, fallen victims to the disease. A few days ago, when first reporting the sad news of this visitation, and recording the death of the Senior Major of the 93rd, we stated that another officer was, when the last accounts left Peshawur, beyond hope of recovery. That officer, Major Macdonald, has since died, as have also Lieutenants Tabuteou, McPherson, the Adjutant, and another officer, whose name we cannot decipher exactly in our correspondent's letter, and would not print heedlessly. The cholera has also, as was to be expected, broken out with fearful violence amongst the men of H.M.'s 93rd; and additional medical aid was, when the last accounts left, being sent to Peshawur from other stations. It may be as well to remark that this appalling visitation of cholera at Peshawur is neither caused or aggravated by any want of the most careful precautions or preventives; but that, on the contrary, if there is any station where, according to all human foresight and calculation, cholera ought not to be now prevalent, that station is Peshawur. We shall make some remarks upon this latter phase of the gloomy subject in a few days.—*Englishman, Nov.* 6.

COCHIN.

WE are glad to announce the regular setting in of fine weather, after a protracted and heavy monsoon, and hope to enjoy the continuance of this serenity for some months to come. The thermometer, however, stands higher than is usual at this period, owing probably to the absence of the refreshing sea breezes which should now prevail. The land winds are still light, and we have an occasional shower at night. Our shipping season has commenced with great promise; and increased activity is visible on all sides.—*Courier, Nov.* 8.

RANGOON.

RANGOON, *October* 29.—(*From Englishman's own correspondent.*)—No intelligence of interest has as yet been received from Mandalay. Colonel Phayre arrived there on the 8th instant. We have received news of him up to the 12th, but no date had, up to that time, been fixed upon for his first interview with the King. This was at any rate to be postponed until after the 15th instant, on the close of the Burman holidays, the conclusion of their Lent; and his Majesty is said to be in no great hurry to see the English envoy at all. He is evidently afraid that some rather disagreeable subjects, such as the outrages upon our frontier and our liking for a treaty, may be broached, and will stave off the evil day as long as possible. No innovations appear to have been proposed by Colonel Phayre regarding the manner in which he is to be received at the palace. It is therefore to be presumed that he will again undergo the degrading ceremonial of unshoeing and squatting uncomfortably upon his haunches, with his legs tucked up beneath him, that he and his predecessors have submitted to on previous occasions, and his Burmese Majesty, a cheroot-smoking and betel-squirting savage, will again have the satisfaction of contemplating the undisguisable discomfort and torture inflicted upon the representative of the Empress of India by his cramped and constrained position. That such an humiliation should be undergone by an English gentleman when he was merely the agent of the united company of merchants trading to the East Indies, was bad enough, but that a repetition of it should be allowed now that he represents her Majesty Queen Victoria, is perfectly monstrous. The "bazaar gup" at this place is that the King has steadily set his face against a treaty, and indeed against any concessions of any kind, and will cut short any arrangements which Colonel Phayre may attempt to have with him on such subjects. I give you this news for what it is worth, which is not much, though natives do sometimes get accurate intelligence of what is going on before we do. Before the next mail leaves this, we ought to be in possession of some reliable information as to what turn affairs are likely to take.

The whole station are regretting the untimely death of Captain Vicars, H.M.'s 68th L.I., who was held in universal esteem both in military and non-military circles here, and the intelligence will be received with sorrow by many in Calcutta, where Captain Vicars was known as the Captain of the 68th Cricketing Eleven, which has twice visited Calcutta to play the Club there. About a month ago Captain Vicars had a fall from his horse whilst out a hunting, and received what was apparently a trifling scratch upon his face, which soon healed. A few days ago, however, he was attacked by *tetanus* which carried him off in a very short time, and it was subsequently discovered that this had been caused by a splinter which had remained in the wound and had been cicatrised over. The 68th Regiment, which has now been here for five years, is under orders for Secunderabad, and will leave in December when relieved by the 1st Royals. The 68th is under orders for home, and will leave some time next year. The motives which have induced the Madras government to move it from a seaport town to a station in the very heart of India are not, therefore, very comprehensible, and certainly cannot be economical ones.

The rainy season here appears to have prematurely closed. We have had no regular down-pour for a fortnight, and the weather is apparently set fair. The crops in the upper portion of the province will suffer from this. There will be a scarcity in Burmah Proper, and altogether the out-turn of paddy will be somewhat below the average. A very large quantity of timber, too, is waiting for a few more freshes to get out of the creeks, and will most probably be detained till next year.

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN.

COURT OF SESSION.—It is understood that Lord Ivory, the senior judge in the Court of Session, intends immediately to retire on account of failing health. It is only a few months since his lordship resigned office as one of the judges of the High Court of Justiciary, and he has now, it appears, found it necessary to lay down the judicial office altogether. Lord Ivory was called to the bar in 1816, and was appointed one of the judges of the Court of Session in 1840, in succession to Lord Glenlee, who had sat on the bench for 45 years. He has himself enjoyed the judicial dignity only half that period, and the judge who now becomes the senior member of the Court is Lord Cowan, who was appointed on the death of Lord Jeffrey so recently as 1851. It is stated that the vacancy on bench will be filled up by the appointment of Mr. E. F. Maitland, Socitor-General of Scotland, who called to the bar in 1831.—*Times, Oct.* 18.

THE great Australian continent has been crossed a *third* time. Burke, Wills, and King, were the first to reach the Albert river which falls into the Gulf of Carpentaria, and the fate of the two first form one of the saddest episodes in the exciting history of geographical adventure. Two of the parties sent out to aid them have achieved the same result. Starting from the Gulf, Mr. Landsborough reached Melbourne, piercing through the continent, really crossing it from sea to sea. And now, the South Australian party under McKinlay has a third time achieved this feat, by a different route. McKinlay was instructed at Adelaide, if unable to assist Burke, to strike to the westward, examining the country round Lake Eyre where Stuart believed he had discovered gold and coming out at Flower's Bay on the western coast. For, just as Melbourne looks for new territory to the north-east, so Adelaide seeks it in the north-west. But McKinlay with a dozen horses and four camels, having left the South Australian frontier last December, struck to the east to escape the heavy tropical rains, came upon the remains of a murdered party at "Lake Massacre," and reached the Gulf of Carpentaria only to find that the *Victoria* had left. And so, living on camel beef, he emerged at Port Denison on the eastern coast, whence he found his way to Sydney. Not a life was lost in this most successful and brilliant of all Australian expeditions. The party was once attacked fiercely by the blacks, but beat them off. McKinlay describes the new country which he traversed as "splendid" for pastoral occupation. It is expected that he will be able to throw light on the long-disputed question of an inland sea in Central Australia. Thus McKinlay has completed the heroic work which Captain Stuart first began vigorously in 1828 when he came upon the Darling river, in which Sir George Grey won his first laurels, and so many brave men from Eyre and Leichardt to Burke and Wills have suffered or perished.—*Friend India, Nov.* 6.

THE undoubted influence now exercised by the French in Egypt has again turned public attention to the route selected for the Telegraphs in India by Mr. Andrew, the originator of the Euphrates and Persian Gulf Telegraph, of the importance of which there cannot be a doubt. We are therefore induced to republish a letter from that gentleman, which is entitled to consideration as showing the present and prospective advantages to be derived from the adoption of the route under notice :—

"SIR,—While Russia contemplates in the course of two or three years placing Europe in telegraphic communication through Siberia with the virgin shores of the Amoor and the territory recently annexed to Russia on the sea of Japan, and her other distant possessions on the Pacific Ocean, it is gratifying to find that efforts on our part are being made to supply the missing link in the electric chain between England and India, and that the route which is regarded with most favour in India is substantially the one which you were good enough, on several occasions, to allow me to advocate in your columns; viz., from Constantinople, through Asia Minor, by Bagdad, Bassorah, and the Persian Gulf to Kurrachee. On the completion of the line from Constantinople to Bagdad was the first design, to continue telegraphic communication to Kurrachee by means chiefly of a subaqueous cable by the Tigris, Euphrates, and the Persian Gulf; the numerous islands and headlands of the Gulf offering, it was considered, unusual facilities both for laying and repairing, as well as for working the cable. Subsequent to the failure of telegraphic communication by the Red Sea, it was proposed to carry the wire by the land from Bagdad through Persia, by Bunder Abbas, and Gwadel to Kurrachee. Major Henry Green, Political Agent at Khelat, and Major Malcolm Green, Resident at Muscat, and subsequently Major Goldsmid, Assistant Commissioner in Scinde, all officers of distinguished ability and scientific acquirements, were deputed by the government of Bombay to make the necessary investigation of the coast of Mekran, both as to the physical character of the country, and the feeling of the *de facto* independent chiefs; while Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, who rendered such good service with the telegraph during the campaigns in India of 1857-1858, was sent to Teheran to negotiate with the Shah for the passage of the wire through the skirts of his dominions, and if deemed desirable, for placing, by means of a branch line, the capital of Persia in telegraphic intercourse with the capitals of Europe and India. The three first-named officers were, it is believed, well received by the Meakenees, and gave a favourable opinion of the route; but it is understood that Persia had become so exorbitant in her demands for the little that was required of her, that a fresh exploration had been deemed advisable. Accordingly, Majors Henry and Malcolm Green were, with Mr. Walton of the Telegraph department, again invited to examine the shores of the Persian Gulf. The great objection, made to the cable keeping to the Arabian instead of the Persian side of the Gulf, was the necessity of crossing by means of a deep sea cable of considerable length, from Muscat to the Mekran coast. In the course of recent survey, it has been found that the line could be carried safely as far north as Chobar, instead of Gwadel, as first proposed, thereby saving 60 miles, and reducing the entire length of the deep sea cable to 170 miles. Bagdad has now, for a considerable period, been in telegraphic communication with Constantinople. From Bagdad the line can be carried to Graine, and thence, by small islands and promontories, to Rasel-Khyma, and thence along the level cultivated Battinah coast to Muscat; in this way we should have our telegraphic communication with India either in our own hands or in those of friendly populations. The steady friendship of the Turks to us is well known; and the wondering Arabs on the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates, and the fierce Belooches of Mekran coast respect the English name and appreciate fair and liberal treatment. Whatever may be the precise route ultimately adopted, there appears to be no longer any doubt that England and India will soon be in daily telegraphic communication by the Euphrates and Persian Gulf. I must say, in common instance to those who joined me in advocating the line through Asiatic Turky and the Persian Gulf, and in predicting the failure of the Red Sea route, and who went to the expense of having a company incorporated by Special Act of Parliament after having had their plans investigated and reported upon by a committee of the House of Commons, of which Lord Stanley was chairman, and who have at this moment a large quantity of telegraph stores at Bagdad, that had circumstances admitted of their views being carried out when first brought forward, 800,000*l*. of the public money would have been saved from following the golden wheels of Pharaoh's chariot, and we should long ere this have been enjoying all the political and commercial advantages of efficient telegraphic communication between England and India.—I am, &c., W. P. ANDREW."

INDIAN PRESS.

PUBLIC WORKS.

(*From the Madras Times, Nov.* 7.)

A LATE writer in the *Builder* gaves in outline a sketch of the constitution and mode of working of the department of Public Works in this Presidency, and while grossly exaggerating them touches upon several acknowledged evils. The system of accounts is exceedingly cumbrous and it is only surprising that with the mass of information required to be furnished every month by executive officers, they have any leisure to conduct in person the works they are placed to superintend. Were however this system invariable a short introduction to the routine of office would in ordinary cases suffice to make the officer perfectly familiar with the compilation of his returns of expenditure, and enable him to make them subordinate to the professional matters which he is intended chiefly to look to. That it is not, any one who has an opportunity of examining the Public Works Code of 1857, beside the unfinished one of to-day can easily satisfy himself. Nor does the Code contain all the rules and regulations, for there are volumes of heterogeneous matter called "Circulars" which have spread into an official cobweb of huge extent, ever growing and rich for intricacy and obscurity of wording scarcely to be surpassed.

It is time that some check should be imposed upon the issue of these sheets which almost daily appear to, as often as not, embarrass the recipient and that plain business-like rules for keeping and rendering accounts should be published both for information and guidance. But the inconvenience caused by the system of accounts is nothing compared to that occasioned by the frequent changes in the personel of a District, and this is an evil for which under the circumstances of the climate and country it is almost impossible to find a remedy. There is scarcely a District which has not suffered severely from changes in its staff, and a few months of interregnum are quite enough to demoralise the overtasked subordinates who have still to furnish the undiminished tales of bricks.

Each district is divided into some four, five, or more executive charges called "Ranges" and as letters are dated from the "Range Office," and it is noted that the Head Quarters are fixed at "such a place," a person unacquainted with the P. W. D. might infer that the Range Office has a local existence and that in it will be found the Engineer of the division. But this is quite a mistake. To catch up the Office is like pursuing the *Ignis Fatuus*, and you will be led over many a weary march till you overtake the table, chair, box, and tent, which compose its material part. At a little distance follow D'Souza and D'Cruz and Ramasawmy the junior clerk. A cloud of dust before conceals the Head of the Office who is urging his horse towards the tent which his lascars are pitching. The Record Box is in fact the Range Office and public business can be transacted wherever it and the clerks may be present together. It is needless to remark that works of any magnitude cannot flourish under such puppet show arrangements and that if the judicious division of Districts into ranges is to be maintained, suitable quarters for both officers and subordinates—office accommodation—and a small store should be erected in each, according to their class, and in a central spot.

Lastly, the only true means of reducing the expenditure to a minimum and raising efficiency to a maximum, is by Government insisting upon the more general adoption of the contract system. As a rule every detached work, certain surveyed sections of roads, canals, and the like, ought to be advertised in the District *Gazettes* or local press as soon as sanctioned and "tenders" invited. In some localities we could name, the system has succeeded well. Its universal introduction would vastly simplify accounts, check the growth of establishments, and leave the over-worked members of the department more time to attend to engineering details.

THE CONTRACT LAW.

(*From the Bengal Hurkaru, Nov.* 3.)

As the time for the meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council is approaching, the question arises as to the party who intends taking up the subject of the Contract Law and on what grounds it is to be brought forward. The Bill was referred to a Select Committee, with the concurrence of even Mr. Harington, who was the most vehement opponent both of its principle and its *modus operandi*. Into what shape the Select Committee have shewn it, it is impossible to guess—especially as Mr. J. P. Grant, is not present to assist us with his peculiar views, and his place is occupied by one who so entirely differs from him on this question. The absence of Mr. Laing also, who was one of its most zealous supporters, and who declared it to be of incalculable importance for the future welfare of India, cannot but be felt.

If we look to the principle of the Bill, it will be seen that it involves the very essence of "sound legislation," and that on the one hand, it is entirely at variance with what had been done before, both in civil and criminal matters, and on the other, that the existing laws bearing on the point require revision. Now, it may be very easy in Committee to tinker with reference to a present exigency, but to revise a work like the Penal Code, which, as Mr. Grant observed, had engaged for twenty-five years the attention of some of the ablest men in India, is not a task to be lightly undertaken.

Mr. Beadon, when alluding to this Bill, which he acknowledged to be an improvement on his own, observed, that the advance of money, an essential feature of the former, gave breach of contract very much the aspect of a criminal breach of trust; and that, in many such cases, Section 405 of the Penal Code would apply, and be an auxiliary in the working of the proposed law. This was something so opposite to the notions of the author of the Bill, that he felt himself called upon to explain the difference between the two things,—*viz.*, that to constitute the crime of breach of trust there must be a mis-application of money specifically devoted for a particular purpose. Mr. Beadon does not appear to have seen the propriety of the explanation; for, on another occasion, we find him adopting the suggestion of Mr. Erskine, to *extend* that Section to cases of contracts, even at the risk of re-touching the Penal Code, which he did not think should be lightly altered. It happens that a Section of the very Code was referred to by Rajah Dinkar Rao, as affording a remedy for instances of breach of contract. The Section is the 415th, relating to cheating. Whoever looks merely to the words of the Section defining the crime, will see nothing in them applicable to breaches of contract; but more than one of the long string of interrogations which follow it, is clearly descriptive. It is strange that the members of the Council did not more particularly refer to them than they have done. For instance :—

"A. intentionally deceives Z. into a belief that A. means to deliver to Z. a certain quantity of *indigo plant*, which he does not intend to deliver, and thereby dishonestly induces Z. to advance money upon the faith of such delivery. A. cheats."

So far the Rajah is right in referring to this Section as a remedial measure, extending to fraudulent contracts. But the rest of the illustration is quite the other way :—

"But if A. *at the time* of obtaining the money intends to deliver the indigo plant, and afterwards breaks his contract and does not deliver it, he does not cheat, but is liable only to a civil action for breach of contract."

This, it will be seen, is a very subtle distinction, founded on what, in common language, is called a mere question of *time*. The author of the illustration, having clearly told us the nature of A.'s action in the first part of it, should have instructed us as to the nature of the latter part. Instead of doing so, he tells us A. "does not cheat," and that the remedy in the latter case is not to be had from the criminal but the civil court. This makes us only the more anxious to know by what words we should characterise this after-thought of A.'s the effect of which, as regards Z., is precisely the same.

Mr. Laing seems to have had this very peculiar illustration in view but could not have supposed that the thing was in the Penal Code, and that he was condemning the work which had for twenty-five years engaged the minds of the ablest men in India! His words are worth quoting, both as expressing sound truths, and covertly condemning the great work, *magnum opus*, of so many great minds :—

"The second class of considerations which weighed with him was of a moral nature. They could not do a people a great injury than to make legislation so complicated and technical that it held out facilities for evasion and chicanery and did not correspond with the moral sense of the community. Legislation for all people, but more especially for an Oriental people, should be simple, summary, and in accordance with the dictates of common sense and natural equity. Now the existing English law as to contracts was founded on subtle distinctions, which he defied any plain mind to appreciate. If he made a contract with a man and took an advance from him, intending at the time to break it, it was fraud, and he might be punished criminally; but if he changed his mind five minutes after he had signed the contract, and because he thought it more for his advantage, deliberately repudiated his obligation, it was no fraud, but merely the subject of a civil suit. In fact, the *repudiator* was in no worse position, as far as the law was concerned, than the honest but unfortunate debtor. This was subversive of all feelings of moral justice."

This, however, is the Penal Code! and under it, mischief and loss are caused to an extent which very few of our readers have any conception of.

HOME AND BACK.

(*From the Poona Observer, Nov.* 13.)

IT is one of the advantages which this presidency possesses over the other's that the civil and military officers of Government can return to England more frequently, and for shorter intervals; the journey home from this side being a much less serious affair than it is from the other. To go to England from Calcutta is a difficult matter; to go from the North-west is almost impossible; but to slip home from Bombay and back again, is nothing. Any one who was accustomed to the distant lands just named, on transferring himself to Bombay, would probably think that everybody was always going home.

This is an immense advantage to the public service. It is quite true that the exertions of these officers are lost to this country during the time occupied by their absence from it; but that is nothing. When a man once takes it into his head that he wants to go home, the sooner he goes the better. He moves about like the lotus eater, as in a dream; his heart is in the Highlands, it is not here; he counts every day until the time comes when he shall embark for his native country; his hands mechanically sign his name illegibly on the paper laid before him; he rides listlessly along, thinking of England; he talks weariedly of the inconveniences of the climate he is hoping soon to quit. We advise government, with all the earnestness in our power, to establish a perennial and continuous medical board at each station, to sit every morning and evening (whether any patients come before it or not) in order to be ready to seize the first incipient symptoms of nostalgia, should that malady break out in any officer in the place, and hurry him off to England immediately.

This cure is commonly very complete. England revisited after years of absence in India is a very different place from what the fond recollections of the homesick exile had probably painted it. He finds fogs instead of sunshine; and though he may have had sunshine enough and to spare abroad, it is not pleasant to find the orb of day to all appearance dead. The cold east winds make him shudder; in summer, he is strangely discomposed with the heat of mid-day, which he did not expect. He finds the English houses ridiculously close and narrow; the rooms low and stifling; large fires and hot gas consuming the vital element. With inconsistent ill luck, he is always sitting in a draught and getting rheumatism. Travelling is expensive; inns uncomfortable. Be he the most moderate and contented of men and the least imperious in disposition, he misses the native servants. He longs for the English fruits, but they are expensive, and not so good as they used to be. But there are graver causes of disappointment than these; for he does not always meet the welcome he expected. His friends probably have a prejudice against Indians. Forming their judgment on no experience or knowledge of their own, but on stories taken from old novels, or legends of

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the nabobs of a past generation, they have prejudged him before they see him, and set him down as an imperious and luxurious tyrant, such as is described in Gilbert Gurney. They have also a floating impression, very common in England, that we have no right to be in India at all (which perhaps we have not) and that the whole affair is rather discreditable to the mother-country; and are inclined to look askance and with some disapprobation at every one who has got anything to do with it, or derives his support from the revenues of the conquered land. Again, old friends have new ties; and through lapse of time have half forgotten the old ones. The return home which to the exile himself is a re-awakening of the whole recollections of his younger life with all its incidents, is to the friends who receive him only a starting up of one of those incidents; and an event of little importance. The returned wanderer finds himself, except as regards a few—very few—of his nearest friends—not particularly wanted; regarded with a passing interest, or cold curiosity; and no great lamentations accompany his renewed embarkation for the East, to which he returns a sadder and a wiser man.

It is much to be wished that India were not such a homeless country for the English residents in it; and there is no sufficient reason why it need be. The climate indeed sometimes makes a change absolutely necessary; but a few months in Europe is generally enough to set the patient up in his former health, and send him back to the scene of his duties with renewed strength. Home-sickness itself, as we have endeavoured to explain, is a very curable complaint; and a visit to the longed-for scenes of infancy sometimes does wonders in this way. Besides, with the extension of railways a much greater variety of climate is attainable in India itself, and hill stations made more easily accessible. Every year some more of the elements of home life are added to our means of enjoyment, with the increasing number of Europeans in the country. One of the chief remaining wants is some good schools in the hills, to prevent the painful necessity of children being sent home to England; and this it is to be hoped may be supplied before very long. Meanwhile it is impossible to deny that the Bombay presidency has a great advantage over the others in the much easier access it enjoys to Europe.

ENGLISH PRESS.

RAO SAHIB.

(From the Times, Oct. 16.)

Among the curiosities formerly to be seen in the old East India House was a magnificent saddle, covered with crimson velvet and lavishly decorated with caparisons of gold. It was a wonderful thing to look at, but the story which it recorded was more wonderful still. That saddle was the trophy and memorial of an event which, forty years afterwards, was followed by the massacre at Cawnpore and the most terrible scenes of the great Bengal mutinies. The very exploit which we shall presently relate springs out of the same transactions, and, as Nana Sahib has still to be captured, this is not the last time, we trust, that the tale will be brought before the public. The object in question was the State saddle of the Peishwa, or Prime Minister of the great Mahratta Confederacy, taken by us at the battle of Ashti in 1818, by which victory the Mahratta power was overthrown and the Peishwa himself made a pensioner of the British Government. His pension, however, was large, and his position, except that he was under restraint, by no means a bad one. He survived as a kind of State prisoner in Hindostan for many years, and, being childless, exercised the Hindoo privilege of adopting sons. The children of his adoption were three in number—Nana Sahib, Bala Rao, and a third, who died, but who left a son named Pandoo Rao, or Rao Sahib. All this family, though living in luxurious opulence, conceived themselves aggrieved by the proceedings of our Government in the ex-Peishwa's affairs, and the atrocities at Cawnpore, near which city they resided, were executed under their direction. Nana Sahib and Bala Rao superintended the massacres in person; Rao Sahib, it is said, remained at Bithoor, the family residence, in charge of the mansion; but more than one cold-blooded murder was perpetrated by his orders, and a body of fugitives from Futtyghur, intercepted by his troops, were forwarded by him to Cawnpore to share the fate of the other victims. After the restoration of our ascendancy it was, of course, the anxious desire of Government to capture these three assassins, and to many persons it has probably appeared strange that, with the whole of India in our hands, and all the resources of a well-organised administration at our command, we should hitherto have failed in the attempt. The fact, however, that an Irish murder is still defying justice at home, and eluding all the efforts of a trained constabulary to arrest him, may serve to render the escape of the Bithoor family somewhat less extraordinary. Nana Sahib and Bala Rao, if they still live, are probably beyond the frontiers of our territory, either in Nepaul or on the other side of the Himalayas. Rao Sahib might have been supposed, till the other day, to be in the company of his uncles; but he at last was delivered into our hands, and by the intelligence and energy of an Indian officer has been consigned, after a series of extraordinary adventures, to the gallows he so well deserved.

It appears that after escaping from the advance of our troops he joined Tantia Topee, the partisan who so long eluded our flying columns, and was only taken and hanged after two years' flight. After the dispersion of that chief's band he wandered about India in disguise, settling sometimes at one place of pilgrimage and sometimes at another, till at length, about a year ago, he took up his abode at Chineanee, a small district in the territory of Jummoo, lying between the northern frontier of the Punjaub and the rugged hills of Cashmere. In this remote and secluded spot he remained for twelve months unnoticed and unknown, till he was one day recognised by a Hindoo pilgrim, with whom he had formerly had some cause of quarrel. The pilgrim immediately betook himself to Sealkote, the nearest station in the Punjaub, and communicated the intelligence to Mr. Macnabb, Acting Deputy Commissioner in the Punjaub. That gentleman took his measures without an hour's delay. First arming himself with a letter from the Lieutenant-Governor to the Maharajah of Jummoo, in order to meet the contingency of any reluctance or timidity on the part of that Prince, he started for Jummoo in the night, and arrived there by daybreak. An interview with the Maharajah satisfied him that His Highness was entirely ignorant of the facts reported and without any suspicion of the people who had found a hiding-place in his territories. For the rest, he was willing enough to co-operate in the capture of the murderer, but the enterprise, notwithstanding the proffered assistance, was beset with difficulties. Rao Sahib was on his guard day and night. His servants and followers watched for him; the arrival of a British officer in those parts would be instantly signalled, and at the first alarm the fugitive might plunge into a country through which it would be hopeless to follow him. It was necessary, therefore, that Mr. Macnabb should succeed in getting to Chineanee not only in person, but with such an escort as might be required for effecting the arrest, and yet excite no suspicion of his approach or his purpose. Such a problem was no easy one, nor was it facilitated by the circumstance that Mr. Macnabb himself was so ill at the time as to be unable either to walk or ride. From Jummoo to Chineanee is a distance of 45 miles, through passes and over precipices of the wildest character, and seldom traversed by Europeans. How was such a journey to be accomplished, and, above all, to be accomplished without alarm? After a brief consultation—for time pressed, and the loss of an hour might be fatal to the whole enterprise—the following scheme was arranged and adopted:—A Tehsildar, or revenue agent of the Maharajah's stationed a little beyond Chineanee, either was, or could very naturally be supposed to be, a defaulter in his accounts, and the Maharajah, therefore, was to despatch a trusty Secretary for the ostensible purpose of superseding him. That the Secretary proceeding on such an errand should take an escort was but reasonable, and this pretext provided for a guard of fifty soldiers. Finally, as the new agent might wish for his wife's company at the scene of his duties, a litter was provided for the conveyance of the lady, and this character and conveyance Mr. Macnabb appropriated to himself. He next took the precaution of sending his own litter back to Sealkote with a little public demonstration, in order that he might be thought to have returned to his station, and that his name might not by any chance be connected with the expedition to Chineanee. This done, the little party started; the Secretary at the head of his soldiers, and the British officer representing the Secretary's wife in the closed litter. The road lay across the most terrible rocks and solitudes, and was so painfully difficult that half-a-mile an hour was as much as could be done. Ninety hours of fatigue and peril hardly sufficed to bring the party to Chineanee, when the original informer, who had been taken into the expedition, was sent forward, accompanied by a trusty messenger to see if the prize was still safe. The messenger presently returned with the intelligence that the informer had found Rao Sahib, and taken a seat by his side. The soldiers therefore marched on, and presently a cry of success roused Mr. Macnabb from his litter, to the astonishment not only of the villagers, but of the troops themselves, who had been kept in perfect ignorance of his presence. Rao Sahib could offer no resistance and make but little defence. He confessed at once, surrendered with about 4,000*l*. worth of jewels, which he still retained, and, after being duly tried, was hanged on the 21st of August at the scene of his crimes. The story, our readers will acknowledge, is a remarkable one. The public at home will be interested in an exploit which recals some of the most romantic achievements of the old Indian service, and the public in India will be impressed, we trust, with the conviction which such a feat is well calculated to carry—that treason and blood-guiltiness, though they may succeed for a season, will surely meet with retribution in the end.

LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATION AND POSITION OF PARTIES.

(From the London Review.)

The proclamation issued by President Lincoln on the 22nd of September is perhaps the turning point in the present civil war in America. Hitherto the government at Washington has hesitated to adopt any definite course with respect to slavery in the rebellious States. Now it is distinctly announced that on the 1st day of January, 1863, "All persons held as a slaves within any State or any designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be thenceforward and for ever free; and the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognise and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons or any of them in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom." Hitherto the North have been abused, in no very measured terms, by many people in this country, because they showed no disposition to emancipate the slaves of the South. To that reproach they are no longer obnoxious. On the contrary, it is now asserted by some journals that the North have proclaimed a servile war, and that therefore they deserve the execration of mankind. Do what President Lincoln and his cabinet may, they need not hope to conciliate the fair judgment of their stedfast detractors in this country; and it is satisfactory to find Mr. Gladstone protesting against the way in which many English writers have dealt with the American question.

That the civil war in America was inevitable, and therefore just, no man at all acquainted with the subject, or inspired with a sense of justice, has ventured to deny. That as yet no terms of peace which can be accepted by either party have been proposed, or even stated, is equally incontrovertible. There is no reason to suppose that the South will be satisfied without Maryland, Western Virginia, and Kentucky; and even if those districts were ceded, without the addition of some fugitive slave law, to which the North never could agree, it is absolutely certain that a fresh war would arise within a few months or perhaps weeks after the close of hostilities. To settle a dispute in which two parties differ to fundamentally as the free States differ from the slave States of America, the sword is the only means left. And, once the sword has been drawn, it can only be sheathed when one of the great rival disputants has been compelled to acknowledge himself defeated. That crisis has not yet arrived in America; nor do we see any immediate prospect of its arrival. But it is not improbable that the proclamation to which we have referred may be the first step towards it.

It is idle to suppose that this announcement of President Lincoln will induce any of the slave States to abandon the standard of the new Confederacy. If it has any effect at all upon the South, it will rather be to bind the Secessionists closer together, and to confirm their resolution to achieve their independence. Throughout the whole of the country south of the Ohio the probability is that the Union sentiments which unquestionably existed 18 months ago are now extinguished. In the South the havoc and the glory of war have obliterated the memories of the Union. If the proclamation is to have any effect, it will probably be in the Northern States; and it may be interesting to inquire what that effect will probably be.

In the South, it must be observed, there is no difference of opinion. There may be differences as to the manner in which the war against the North ought to be conducted; but every man of the Southern States is fully resolved that an independent Confederacy shall be established—the fundamental institution of which shall be slavery. And to establish this Confederacy it is certain that every man and woman in the South is determined to make any sacrifice. But in the North there is no such single undivided purpose. On the contrary, there are two distinct parties; these are the Constitutionalists and the Abolitionists. In one point, indeed, these parties agree. Whatever may be the rights of the Federal or of the State government over the slaves, both parties are equally determined that no slavery shall be allowed in the territories; that is, in the districts which are still under the control of the Federal government. Both parties are resolved that, when a new territory is peopled, and before it is erected into State with its own government, slavery shall not exist there; when it is erected into a State, the doctrine of both parties is that the people of the State shall then determine whether they will or will not have slavery within their borders. So far both parties agree, but here their agreement ceases.

The position of the Abolitionists is very simple. They regards slavery as a crying sin and a national disgrace. It is the moral leprosy which afflicts the American nation, and must be urged from the constitution by any means. To attain this end they are prepared to undergo any sacrifice, and, if necessary, to enter upon a crusade against the slaveholders of the South. If the government of Washington should succeed in reconquering the rebel States, the first use that the Abolitionists would make of their victory would be to emancipate the negro. If the government of Washington cannot succeed in this Herculean task, the Abolitionists would rather let the South go than enter into any compromise with the men who systematically violate the laws of God. So long as President Lincoln and his cabinet hesitated to adopt the policy of emancipation, these Abolitionists cared little for the success of the war. It seemed to them, that if the contest was to be concluded without some definite steps being taken to put an end to this curse, all the blood and treasure spent would have been spent in vain. In their eyes, one of the chief causes which have hitherto paralysed the arm of the North has been the doubtful policy of the Federal government on the great question of slavery. The proclamation of President Lincoln of the 22nd of September puts an end to this vacillation. So far as the President can, he has adopted the policy of emancipation, and, therefore, the probable effect will be to inspire the Abolitionist party with great resolution to carry on the war against the South. At all events, it will relieve the government at Washington from a grave political difficulty. It was by no means improbable that some of the New England States might have presented themselves at Washington and informed the President that, unless he and his cabinet were prepared to adopt more distinctly than they had hitherto done the policy of emancipation, those States would withdraw from the war. The President may now reply that he has done everything which it is in his power to do in that direction; and with this reply they will probably rest satisfied. So far, therefore, as one great part of the North is concerned, the proclamation is probably an act of wise policy.

But what effect would it have upon the Constitutionalists? Will it dispirit them or encourage them? Will it introduce disunion or unite more closely the North in their efforts against the South?

No doubt the chief object of the Constitutionalists is to restore the Union. They dwell upon the fact that, according to the terms of the constitution, the right of each State to maintain slavery is guaranteed. They see clearly, that if that guarantee is violated, those States which recognise slavery cannot continue in union with those which do not. Under such circumstances, disunion is inevitable. That grand republican power which once constituted the United States must be broken up, and its fragments must appear before the world as so many rival communities.

As Englishmen would resist the re-establishment of the Heptarchy or the repeal of the Scotch and Irish Unions—as Frenchmen or Spaniards would resist the revival of the old kingdoms out of which the France and Spain of these days have arisen—as Austria or Prussia would use all their energies to put down the attempts of any separate province to set up for itself—so the Constitutionalists in the United States are determined, as President Lincoln says, "to restore," if possible, "the constitutional relation between the United States and the people thereof, in which States that relation is, or may be, suspended or disturbed." To dissolve the Union is to weaken the power of the United States abroad, and to erect a formidable rival at their very door. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Constitutionalists should be ready to expend their utmost efforts to avert so serious a catastrophe. At first sight, no doubt, it does not seem very apparent how such a proclamation as that issued by President Lincoln can tend to restore the Union which is so much desired by the Constitutionalists. To proclaim the confiscation of the most valuable portion of the property belonging to the secessionists unless they succumb within three months, seems more likely to aggravate than to conciliate them. But the truth is that the great majority of the North are by this time convinced that if the South to be regained, it must be by force of arms; and after the experience of the last three months, the North, if they mean to succeed, must use all their resources.

Until the present war broke out, it was the general opinion throughout the civilised world that the 4,000,000 slaves were an element of danger to the South. Even among politicians and military men in England it had always been thought that the South would offer peculiar facilities for an attack, and that the consciousness of their danger would always operate as a restraining power upon them. It is said, for instance, that it was the opinion of the late Sir Charles Napier, that the most effectual manner of waging war against America would be to take New Orleans, or some other seaport, and thus to supply the slaves in the neighbourhood with ammunition and firearms.

The history of the present war has scarcely confirmed the truth of these views. In fact, the slaves have been a source rather of strength than of weakness to the South. The truth, probably, is that the slaves, if they knew anything at all of the distinction between a Northerner and a Southerner, did not believe that the war was a war for their liberation; nor, indeed, up the present moment, were they much mistaken. But this proclamation puts matters on a new footing. After the 1st day of January next, the presence of the Federal armies will be emancipation to the negroes; and unquestionably, unless the precautions which the Southerners have hitherto taken against their slaves were utterly mistaken, the certain prospect of emancipation will have its effect. Now, for the first time, the government of Washington has made use of that peculiar element of the contest which has hitherto been ignored by the North, but which, when recognised, is so full of danger to the South. No doubt, so long as the Constitutionalists of the North thought it possible to restore the Union without calling up this terrible spectre, they allowed it to sleep; but now that conciliation is hopeless, and that the power of the South has assumed such alarming proportions, the Constitutionalists find it impossible any longer to forego the aid which can be derived from any legitimate source. The alarming progress of the Southern armies has for the moment obliterated every difference between the parties in the North. This fact is apparent, not only from the proclamation of President Lincoln, but from the address presented to him by 16 Union States, in which they not only approve his proclamation, but express their determination, to support his constitutional authority.

If the Union could have been restored without having recourse to emancipation, no doubt the Constitutionalists would have refrained from embarking upon so dangerous a path. But the South has proved itself more powerful than the world expected. If it still be possible for the North to reconquer the South, or even to obtain the Border States, it can only be possible by the North using every means of offence against the South, and sinking all minor differences in their unanimous determination to prosecute the war. The proclamation not only reconciles the Abolitionists to the Federal government, but it reminds the South that henceforth they must no longer depend upon the forbearance of the North.

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Bernassaud's French do. do.
No charge for Baths.
Bad Tipple not kept.

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" do. do. Balmoral Boots.
" do. Patent Leather Dress Boots,
" do. French Calf Walking do.
" Shooting Boots with hooks.
" French Calf Oxford Shoes.
" Enamel do. do.
Ladies' Black Kid Elastic Military Heel Boots.
" Bronze Kid do. do. do.
" Colored Cashmere do. do.
Childrens' Button Cloth Boots.
Do. Patent Leather Strap Shoes.
Youths' Strong Walking Boots and Shoes.
A large assortment of Goloshes, of all sizes.
Also, Hand Travelling Portmanteaus.

Cheaper than any other houses in the Presidency. Further supply has just been received of Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes ex *Wings of the Wind* and *Gloriana*. A further extensive supply is daily expected per *Empress of India*.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE,
Red Boot Mart.
Bombay, 29th September 1852.

HOPE HALL, FAMILY HOTEL, MAGAZON.—NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of this LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronised them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

The House, recently furnished throughout, occupies one of the most salubrious sites in Bombay, is as well adapted for single parties as for families, and is most conveniently situated as regards the Fort, the Byculla Railway Station, and the open country. It is enclosed in a spacious compound, and surrounded by a good garden.

The table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in that and every other respect. A plentiful supply of the best Beer, Wine, and Spirits, are always on hand.

Parties visiting Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.

Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties who may honour them with their patronage.

Breakfast at 9 A.M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P.M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P.M.
Bombay, 29th August 1861.

W. H. WALKER & Co., Ironmongers, Cutlers, Brassfounders and General Dealers, Corner of Church Street, Fort, rely on their customers not to hesitate in sending orders for *anything* required. A Fresh Stock of all kinds of Carpenters' Tools just landed.
GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON PIPING, ½ to 2 inch.
LAMBERT'S STOP, BIB and BALL COCKS, ½ to 1½ inch.
BLISTER STEEL, Warranted, Rs. 14 per cwt.
SMITH'S BENCH VICES. 4 INCH to 7 INCH.
PERFORATED ZINC, various patterns.
PAINT BRUSHES of all kinds.
LIPSCOMBE'S WATER FILTER.
SMITH'S ANVILS and HAMMERS, SWAGE ANVILS.
JIM CROWS.
RATCHET BRACES, CALLIPERS, LATHE CARRIERS.
PORTABLE FORGES.
BICKFORD'S WET and DRY FUZE.
4ft. HINGES IRON, with Screw-bolt Staples for Cotton Mills.
PORTLAND CEMENT, just landed, 3½ Bushel Casks. Rs. 12.
N. B.—W. H. W. Co., have just imported 50 & 100 feet lengths of ½ & 1 inch Vulcanized India Rubber Hose with 3 Jets and Nozzle to attach to Service Pipes for watering gardens. This Hose being of the best Vulcanized India Rubber, requires no care, and can be laid by for any length of time wet or dry.
PRICE LISTS AND ESTIMATES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.
W. H. WALKER & Co.

JACOB AND COMPANY, Civil, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hat at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread under Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwoods's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Single and Double Barrelled Guns.
Doubled Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Outstations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Books, &c. for Sale.

THE INCOME TAX ACT, No. XXXII. of 1860. In neat Pamphlet form. Price, As. 12 per Copy. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE Bombay Army List, also Her Majesty's Indian Navy List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 30th September 1862, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

A NEW WORK.

LIGHTS AND SHADES OF THE EAST.

DEDICATED TO THE HONORABLE SIR BARTLE FRERE, K.C.B., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

LIGHTS AND SHADES OF THE EAST, by FRAMJEE BOMANJEE (late of the E. College):—This Work, to be nearly of the size of Dr. Russell is "Diary in India," 400 pages or upwards, 8vo, and neatly cloth-bound, is now being printed at the *Alliance Press*, Bombay, and will be out about the close of the next month. The MS. has been looked over, with a view to judge of its merits, by more than one well-known English scholar, and been pronounced as the result of "a great deal of thought," &c. It is an *earnest* exposition of the Native character in its *social*, *moral*, and *intellectual* aspects, which as yet has been felt a desideratum, and in which, while treating of the life and career of BABOO HARRISCHANDER, the late Editor of the *Hindoo Patriot*—to whose memory Natives of all parts of India, and even Englishmen of rank and position at Calcutta, have resolved on erecting a monument, the Author analyses the sources of his success, traces how far these are wanting among the majority of the rising generation of India, and points out how the character of the young Indian Student may be completely formed and ameliorated. He next discusses the best means of regenerating the mass of the people; and then passes to a dissertation on "Civilisation," with a view to show that the future Civilisation of the World will take its rise from Indian soil.

With a view to give the *most general* idea of the Work, the principal heads of the contents are published and may be seen at any of our Libraries.

The price of each copy of the book will be either Four or Five Rupees.

Subscribers' names will be entered at either Messrs. CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S Fort, or ATMARAM SAGOON and Co.'s Kalbadavie.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

[From 27th October 1862, and until further notice.]

TIME TABLE,

SHOWING THE TIME ABOUT WHICH THE TRAINS MAY BE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE SEVERAL STATIONS.

NOTICE.—Bombay time is kept at all Stations on the Railway. The Doors of the Booking Offices will be closed five minutes earlier than the times mentioned in the following Tables, after which no person can be admitted. To insure personal Luggage being booked to be forwarded by Passenger Trains, it must be delivered at the Stations at least fifteen minutes earlier than the times mentioned.

DOWN TRAINS.

Distances Miles.	STATIONS.		Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
			A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.		P.M.
	BOMBAY	Dep.	9 0	9 0	7 45	8 0	2 30	5 25	5 35	8 45	10 0	...	2 30
2¼	Byculla	"	9 22	9 20	8 0	8 22	2 45	5 37	5 55	9 0	10 22	...	2 45
5¾	Dadur	"	...	...	8 13	8 35	...	5 45	...	9 13	...	...	2 56
8	MAHIM	Arr.	...	...	8 22	...	...	6 0	...	9 22	...	...	3 10
9½	COORLA	Dep.	9 45	9 38	...	8 50	...	...	6 20	...	10 45	...	...
16½	Bhandoop	"	...	...	...	9 15	...	...	6 50	...	11 12	...	...
20½	Tannah	"	10 27	10 10	...	9 33	3 31	...	7 20	...	11 30	...	...
33½	CALLIAN	Arr.	11 5	10 43	...	10 10	4 5	...	8 15	...	12 5	...	...
	CALLIAN	Dep.	...	10 55	...	10 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Titwalla	"	...	11 20	...	10 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49½	Wassind	"	...	11 50	...	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53½	Shapoor	"	...	12 3	...	11 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66½	Khurdee	"	...	12 45	...	12 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	KUSSARAH	Arr.	...	1 20	...	12 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

THULL GHAUT 11¼ MILES.

Miles.	STATIONS.		Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
						P.M.							
	EGUTPOORA	Dep.	...	6 30	...	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90½	Nandore	"	...	7 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
106½	Deolalee for Nassick	"	...	8 10	...	7 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
126	Niphar	"	...	9 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130½	Lassulgaum	"	...	9 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
152	Munmar	"	...	10 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
167½	Nandgaum	"	...	11 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
193½	Chalisgaum	"	...	1 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
205½	Kujgaum	"	...	2 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
221½	Pachora	"	...	3 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
237½	Mussawud	"	...	4 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
250½	JULGAUM	Arr.	...	5 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			A. M.	P. M.									
	CALLIAN	Dep.	11 12	10 50	...	...	4 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
41½	Budlapoor	"	11 40	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53½	Narel	"	12 25	12 0	...	...	5 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
66½	Tillowlee	"	1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	CAMPOOLEE	Arr.	1 15	12 45	...	...	5 50	...	...	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

Miles.	STATIONS.		Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
			P.M.	A.M.			P.M.						
	KHANDALLA	Dep.	4 15	4 0	...	...	8 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
78½	Lanowlee	"	4 35	4 20	...	...	8 40	...	...	...	...	...	...
83	Kirkulla	"	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
91½	Tulligaum	"	5 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
109	Kirkee	"	6 25	6 15	...	...	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
112½	POONA	Arr.	6 40	6 25	...	...	10 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	POONA	Dep.	...	7 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130½	Ooroolee	"	...	8 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146½	Kheirgaum	"	...	9 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
132½	Patus	"	...	9 42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
177	Decksal	"	...	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
188½	Poomulwaree	"	...	11 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
206½	Jehwoor	"	...	12 38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
216½	Keim	"	...	1 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
227½	Barsee Road	"	...	1 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
237½	Marheh	"	...	2 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
255½	Mohol	"	...	3 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
276½	SHOLAPORE	Arr.	...	4 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

UP TRAINS.

Distances Miles.	STATIONS.		Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
			Noon.									
	SHOLAPORE	Dep.	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20½	Mohol	"	1 28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Marheh	"	2 26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48½	Barsee Road	"	3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Keim	"	3 36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Jehwoor	"	4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87½	Poomulwaree	"	5 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99½	Decksal	"	5 49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
123½	Patus	"	7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130	Kheirgaum	"	7 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146	Ooroolee	"	8 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
163½	POONA	Arr.	9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			P.M.	A.M.								
	POONA	Dep.	9 50	9 0	2 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
167½	Kirkee	"	10 5	9 20	2 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
184½	Tulligaum	"	...	10 20	3 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
194½	Kirkulla	"	...	10 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
202½	Lanowlee	"	11 53	11 23	4 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
205½	KHANDALLA	Arr.	12 8	11 38	4 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

Miles.	STATIONS.		Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
			A.M.	P.M.	P.M.							
	CAMPOOLEE	Dep.	3 15	2 0	7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
209½	Tillowlee	"	...	2 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
222½	Narel	"	4 10	3 5	7 54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
234½	Budlapoor	"	4 45	3 48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
243	CALLIAN	Arr.	5 13	4 7	8 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						A.M.	A. M.					
	JULGAUM	Dep.	...	...	...	11 45	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Mussawud	"	...	...	...	12 35	...	...	...	...	...	...
29½	Pachora	"	...	...	...	1 35	...	...	...	...	...	...
45½	Kujgaum	"	...	...	...	2 40	...	...	...	...	...	...
57½	Chalisgaum	"	...	...	...	3 35	...	...	...	...	...	...
77½	Nandgaum	"	...	...	...	5 25	...	...	...	...	...	...
98½	Munmar	"	...	...	...	6 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
114	Lassulgaum	"	...	...	...	7 30	...	...	...	...	...	...
124½	Niphar	"	...	...	...	8 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
144½	Deolalee for Nassick	"	...	...	...	10 0	8 5	...	...	...	...	...
160½	Nandore	"	...	...	...	10 55	8 55	...	...	...	...	...
175½	EGUTPOORA	Arr.	...	...	...	11 55	9 0	...	...	...	...	...

THULL GHAUT 11¼ MILES.

Miles.	STATIONS.		Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
						A.M.	P.M.					
	KUSSARAH	Dep.	...	...	...	4 15	2 0	...	...	...	...	...
184	Khurdee	"	...	...	...	4 45	2 30	...	...	...	...	...
197½	Shapoor	"	...	...	...	5 35	3 15	...	...	...	...	...
201½	Wassind	"	...	...	...	5 55	3 30	...	...	...	...	...
219½	Titwalla	"	...	...	...	6 30	4 5	...	...	...	...	...
217½	CALLIAN	Arr.	...	...	...	6 55	4 25	...	...	...	...	...
			A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
	CALLIAN	Dep.	5 23	4 15	8 50	7 5	4 30	...	...	...	5 20	...
255½	Tannah	"	6 2	4 50	9 25	7 55	5 13	...	...	...	6 9	...
259½	Bhandoop	"	...	...	...	8 15	5 30	...	...	...	6 15	...
267	Coorla	"	6 30	5 23	9 55	8 45	5 53	...	...	...	6 40	...
	Mahim	"	...	...	...	...	...	9 15	7 0	10 0	...	8 0
270½	Dadur	"	...	...	...	...	6 7	9 25	7 9	10 10	...	8 12
274	Byculla	"	6 52	5 50	10 18	9 15	6 23	9 38	7 21	10 23	7 7	8 27
276½	BOMBAY	Arr.	7 4	6 5	10 30	9 27	6 35	9 50	7 33	10 35	7 20	8 40

NOTE.—The 2-30 P.M. Train from Bombay will stop at Dadur on Saturdays only.

GHAUT CONVEYANCE IN ADDITION TO RAILWAY FARES.

BHORE GHAUT...... { Palkies.........Rs. 4 0 0 each. / Gharries .... " 1 4 0 per seat. } | THULL GHAUT...........Dhoolees...............Rs. 10 each.

N.B.—By the 2-30 P.M. Train from Bombay Passengers will be booked to be conveyed over the Bhore Ghaut in Palkies and Dhoolies only. Fares—Palkies, Rs. 4 each; Dhoolies, Rs. 2-4 each. All Passengers requiring the Company's conveyance over the Bhore Ghaut should obtain Ghaut Tickets at the Stations where they take their Railway Tickets.

NOTICE.—The Company will provide Dhoolies only for the conveyance of Passengers over the Thull Ghaut. Tickets at Rs. 10 each to be obtained at any of the Railway Stations. The Tickets to be purchased 48 hours before travelling to enable the Company to provide the Carriage required.

Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus, 16th October 1862.

W. COOPER, Traffic Manager.

Insurances, &c.

ALBERT, MEDICAL, AND FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1838.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.
For the Assurance of Lives, and also for Granting Annuities, and Endowments.

Position and Progress of the Company.

The Accumulated Assets exceed	£650,000
The Subscribed Capital	500,000
The Annual Income from Life Premiums exceeds	250,000
The Policy Claims and Bonuses Paid to Claimants exceed	£1,000,000

The new business is progressing at the rate of £40,000 per annum.
Chief Offices for Western India.—BRUCE LANE, BOMBAY.

Board of Management.
E. P. Repton, Esq. (Messrs. E. Latham & Co.,) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
R. Hannay, Esq. (Grey & Co.,) Merchant.
Chas. F. Kelly, Esq., (Kelly & Hore), Solicitors.
Medical Officer.—J. VAUGHAN, Esq., F.R.C.S.
Solicitors—Messrs. Bickersteth & Cleveland.
Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay and the Agra and U. S. Bank.
Secretary—C. H. Ogbourne Esq., F. S. S., A. I. A.

The Premiums.
UNDER authority from the Court of Directors of the late Hon'ble East India Company in September 1847, the Actuary was permitted to examine the Records of the India House with a view to the completion of a Report on the state of the Bengal Military Fund. The Rates of Premium of this Company have been computed from data obtained by him and from the Company's own subsequent experience. Other Life Assurance Companies have not enjoyed similar advantages in this respect.

For the Assurance of Rupees 1,000 for the whole term of life, the rates with Profits, are as follows:—the Premiums for the non-participating Scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	Civil. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

EXAMPLE.—*An Officer, aged 30, next birthday, may secure Rupees 10,000 to his heirs at his decease, whenever that may happen, by paying Rs. 220 half-yearly, or Rupees 38-15-4 monthly to this Company: or on the without profit scale, Rupees 200 half-yearly, or Rupees 35-6-8 monthly.*

The Premiums for SHORT TERMS correspondingly moderate and particularly favorable for Military men.

The Profits
Are ascertained every three years, a proportion equal to five-sixths of the whole profits being at the option of the Assured payable in cash—added to the Policy—or applied in reduction of future premiums.
The result of the last investigation will shortly be declared.

Guarantee Department.
In this department the Company guarantees the fidelity of individuals filling, or about to fill, situations of trust, where security is required for their integrity.
The Company's arrangements for the extension of the Guarantee System to India are not yet matured, but in the meantime proposals will be received and forwarded to London.

General Advantages.
These are fully stated in the Prospectus. The following may be noticed:—
Low rates of premium. Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policy, or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly. Fifteen days of grace allowed. Medical Examiners remunerated for Reports. Policies indisputable.
Assignment of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments. Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.
Every information as to the Constitution, Terms, and Conditions of the Company, will be supplied, and Forms and instructions to parties wishing to effect Assurance, will be forwarded free on applying to the Secretary.
Holders of Policies in the original companies should send them in for Conversion or Endorsement.
EWART, LATHAM & Co. Agents,
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
Bombay, August 1862.

THE THREE ARMS, by Lieut. T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, H. M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt. N. I. and late on the General Staff of the Army. The above book is now appearing in numbers in Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall's Bombay Magazine, and when finished will be presented to the public in the form of a small volume. Price to Subscribers Rs. 10 per Copy. Names will be registered by Messrs. CHESSON AND WOODHALL, and also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India*.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English. Marathi Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.
Maratha Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. Guzerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas, New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee, plain, 4 Annas. The Gospel of John in English and Romanized Marathi, Price 4 annas.
Gospel of Mark in Modi one anna per copy. Hindustanee New Testament, new edition one rupee. Hindi Ditto, two rupees.

Auction Announcements.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.
TO-MORROW, the 18th instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, 550 Pieces Grey Shirtings, and Grey Jacconets, Saddles complete, Electro-plate Pedestals with Shades, and sundry other Articles.
On account and at the risk of the first purchaser Sulliman Issack.
800 Pieces White Jacconets.
100 " Grey Shirtings.

On the same day, at 4 P.M., Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. have received instructions to dispose of by Public Auction, at their Rooms, one small House, situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay, at New Town, in Woondria Street, registered under No. 1381, by the Collector of Land Revenue, and under No. 2, by the Collector of Assessment. Plan may be seen, and further particulars obtained at their Rooms.

On THURSDAY next, the 20th instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, Tiles and Wood-works, of two or more Bungalows, situated in the Victoria Land Press Company's (Limited) ground at Colaba.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Fresh Hams and Cheese.
Millinery, consisting of Muslin and Lace Shawls, Mantillas, &c.
Saddlery, by MacNaghten of Glasgow, containing single Harness, Reins, Bridles, Hogskin Saddles, Extra Girths, Brushes, &c.
Cordage, about 80 Coils Hemp Rope, Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.
A few good Gold Geneva Watches, Venetian Carriage Linings, Oil Carpets, for Floor and Stair cases.
St. Estephe Claret, Champagne in pints, and Gin in cases, of 15 flasks.
Superior Hair Oil in large and small bottles, at Rs. 9 and Rs. 6 per dozen.
N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.
FRANCIS & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 17th November 1862.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.
AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BROUGHAM, HORSE &c AT UPPER COLABA.
ON WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit to sell by Public Auction, at his residence Upper Colaba, the Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain Ware, &c., of Rev. C. T. WILSON, proceeding to Europe, the same comprises, handsome Carved Furniture, such as Conversation Couches, Circular, Sofa, and Camp Tables, Cheffonier, Whatnots, Screens, Drawing Room, and Easy Chairs, Argand Lamps, one first-rate Rosewood Cottage Pianoforte by *Chappel* with Blackwood Sounding Board, Camp Cots, Dressing and Wash-hand Tables, Cheval and Toilet Glasses, Wardrobes, Presses, Child's Cots, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c.
AT 1 P.M.
One Brougham with powerful Chesnut Horse and Harness.
No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

"BRITISH HOTEL."
AN AUCTION SALE AT BRITISH HOTEL, FORT.
By order of the Proprietors, Pestonjee Sorabjee & Co.
On THURSDAY, the 20th, FRIDAY, the 21st, and SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, (and if necessary, following days. Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co., have received instructions to submit to sale by Public Auction, the whole of the "British Hotel" Furniture, Plate, Plated Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Two Mahogany Thurston's Slate Billiard Tables, with Balls, Cues, &c., with Two Bronze 4 Light Revolving Lamps, Carved Furniture, such as Sets of Dining and Breakfast Tables, Camp and Circular Tables, Conversation Half-backed Sofa, and Reclining Couches, Arm and "Predieu" Chairs, Pier Tables, Teapoys, Side Boards, Hanging Argand Lamps with Drops, an Eight Day Clock by *James French*, Royal Exchange, London, Engravings in Frames, Square Pianoforte, Screens, Wall-Shades, and Globe Lamps, Oil Floor Carpets, Sets of Plated Dishcovers, several pairs of Hot Water, and Vegetable Dishes, Ice Pails, Soup Tureens, Tea sets, Double, Single, and Chamber Candlesticks, Cruet, Pickle, and Egg-frames, Waiters, Bottle Stands, &c., Dinner and Breakfast Sets, Sets of Knives and Forks, Silverware in Sets, Table Linen, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Mohair Bracelets, a quantity of best Sherry, Beer, Porter, Moselle, &c. &c.
AT 1 P.M.
One Shigram, with Bay Horse, and Harness.
One Shigram, with Chesnut Horse and Harness.
One Old Buggy, and Harness, &c.
Catalogues of full particulars will be published, and the property will be on view from Sunday, the 16th instant.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
New Cottage Pianofortes.
Two new Cottage Pianofortes in Rosewood case, by "W. Bowman," 6 & ¾ octaves, with Metallic Spring Plates, and all recent improvements, &c.
Lewis's best Crown Sherry. Rs. 16 to close an account.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
No. 12, Forbes Street, Bombay, 17th Nov. 1862.

F. BORSINI respectfully informs Officers of the Army and Navy, Merchants, Bankers, and Inhabitants, that he has this day commenced business of HORIZONTAL DUPLEX AND LEVER WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MAKER.
Every description of Watch and Musical Box repaired expeditiously, and accurately.
Charges moderate.—TERMS CASH.
4, Medow Street, (upstairs). Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1862.

ROSSELET & Co.—Watchmakers and Jewellers have always on hand an assortment of fine Jewellery, Clocks, Watches, Eye and Opera Glasses, Musical Boxes, &c.
All orders for repairing articles carefully and promptly attended to.
Rosselet & Co. would be grateful for a continuance of the extensive patronage and public favor they have hitherto received, and will do all in their power to merit it.

Auction Announcements.

CRAWFORD & CO.
All Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within five days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all expenses and loss attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of same till closed.
No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales or any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.
Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without interest.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—
400 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
500 " " Longcloths.
700 " " T. Cloths.
500 " " Madapollams.
A few Bales Mule and Water Twist.
10 Cases assorted Comfits.
3 " 1 lb. Tins assorted Soups.
20 Dozen White and Coloured Shirts.
40 Pairs Blankets.
10 Dozen Saddle Girths.
50 " Merino Stockings.
1 Cask Hardware.
On account of the first purchaser Garoolall Ludha by order of Moolchund Nuthoo.
18 Bags Tapioca.
150 Gallons Elastic Varnish.
150 " Pale Oak.
50 " Durable Body.
50 " Black Japan.
On account of the underwriters, landed ex Ship "Sydney Eggers."
PM & Co.—2 Cases Black Woollen Cloth.
MP & Co.—2 " Felt Hats.
1 " Shirt Fronts and Collars.
1 " Muslin.
1 " Mantle Cloth.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND SCHOOL FURNITURE, VALUABLE BOOKS, &c. &c.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th inst., and the following day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction on the premises, near the Secretariate in Fort, all the Household and School Furniture, Books, &c., &c., of the late Mr. A. B. BOSWELL, consisting of Plate, Plated Glass, and Porcelainware, Dining, Drawing, Pier, Round, and Card Tables, Teapoys, Sofa Couches, Cellarets, Music and Book Stands, Screens, four-post Bed Steads, Camp Cots, Chests of Drawers, Wardrobes, Clothes Presses, Easy, Rocking, Folding, Pridieu, Dining and Drawing-room Chairs, Sugar Jars on Stands, Dressing and Cheval Glasses, Treasury Chests, a Mahogany Square Piano by "Broadwood," an Harmonium, Single Barrell Rifle, Pistols, Swords, Spears, Tool Chests, an Eight Day Clock by Maurice, a Fifteen Day Clock with Music, Argand and Globe Lamps, Pictures, Table Ornaments, Bigontri Figures, valuable Shells, Dispense Furniture, Writing Tables, Benches, Electric Machines, Air Pumps, Microscopes, Telescopes, Maps, Book Shelves, Book Cases, and 600 Lots of valuable Books on Science, Literature and Art, and several other things.
AT 1 P.M.
On the first day of Sale a nearly new light English-built Phæton, adapted for either one horse or a pair.
A light Shigram in thorough repair, single and double Harness, Saddles, &c. &c.
A Bay Riding Horse, aged 3 years.
Catalogues with full particulars are published, and may be had on application; the property is now on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
CABOOSES, Capable to Cook for 200 hands.
BLOCKS—*Single, double* and *treble* with patent bushed sheeves and iron bindings, sizes 6 to 16 inches.
SHEEVES, Assorted, 3½ to 10 inches.
DECKPIPES, Flange and Swan neck.
CHAINS best short linked from ½ to 1½.
WINCHES—Double purchase Jumpers, Deck ditto ditto iron ends for Warping.
STEEL. Blister and rough Edge Spring.
GLASS, Plate. 10 by 8, 9 by 7, 8 by 6, 7 by 5, 6 by 4.
NEW CARRIAGES
Just landed ex-Chatham and Caduceus.
A handsome Albert Phaeton, painted lake, relieved with white, fitted with Shafts and Pole, a very fashionable Carriage.
A Prince's Pattern Park Phaeton with all the latest improvements built of the best materials.
N. B.—The above Carriages are made of the best materials by Messrs. Jno. Barton & Sons.
A Shigram with Bay Horse and Harness.
SCREW JACKS.
To lift six tons, with extra lifts—Haley's Patent.
WINES.
Good Port Wine .... Rs. 18 per dozen.
Good Sherry .... " 18 per doz.
English-bottled Beer .... " 4 "
Sound Bombay bottled Allsopp's Beer, in Quarts and Pints, Rs. 4 and 2-12 respectively.
CRAWFORD & Co.
No. 3, Marine Street, Bombay, 17th Nov. 1862.

AMERICAN ICED SODA FOUNTAINS.—OPENED THIS DAY, at No. 11, Forbes Street, (until a more eligible situation can be obtained) the celebrated Porcelain lined Soda Fountains, now introduced for the first time into this country, from which is drawn direct on draught Sparkling Soda flavored with—
Vanilla. Orange. Raspberry.
Pine Apple. Lemon. Bitters, &c.
Nectar. Ginger.
Sarsaparilla. Strawberry.
This, when well iced, as it will be, affords one of the most pleasing, healthful and refreshing beverages, and taken with the Syrups it clears and enlivens the blood, sharpens the appetite, brightens the complexion, tickles the palate and cools the body.
Sold on draught and per the dozen by the undersigned, No. 11, Forbes Street, next door but one to corner of Bake-house lane, opposite the Police Office.
JAMES REYNELL.
Bombay, 1st Nov. 1862.

THE DELHI RAILWAY.—EXTENSION OF PUNJAUB RAILWAY FROM UMRITSUR TO DELHI).—280 MILES IN LENGTH.—Guaranteed 5 per Cent. per Annum, by the Secretary of State for India in Council, on the same terms and conditions as those granted for the Punjaub Railway.

CAPITAL AT PRESENT SANCTIONED, £2,500,000, IN 125,000 SHARES OF £20, OR Rs. 218-2-11 EACH.
Deposit, 10s. or Rs. 5-7-3 per Share, and a Call of 30s. or Rs. 16-5-10 per Share payable in India on the 18th Nov. No further Call will be made during the current year.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman: W. P. ANDREW, ESQ. (Late Honourable East India Company's Service.)
Deputy Chairman.
SIR T. HERBERT MADDOCK (late Deputy Governor of Bengal.)
Government Directors.
JULAND DANVERS, ESQ., J. EDMOND ANDERSON, ESQ., (*Director of the Bank of London.*) COLONEL SIR F. L. ARTHUR, BART., (*Prince's Gardens, Hyde Park.*) HARRY BORRADAILE, ESQ., (*Late Bombay Civil Service.*) THOMAS WILLIAM, ESQ., (*Grove End Road, Regent's Park.*)
Auditors:
PHILIP ANSTRUTHER, ESQ., (*Deputy Chairman Bank of Egypt.*) G. GORDON McPHERSON, ESQ., (*Chairman Agra Bank.*)
Consulting Engineer: G. P. BIDDER, ESQ.
Bankers: BANK OF LONDON.
Solicitors: MESSRS. THOMAS AND HOLLAMS.
Acting Secretary: WILLIAM PETERS, ESQ.

IN INDIA.
Chief Agent: R. W. STEVENS, ESQ.
Bankers: THE AGRA & UNITED SERVICE BANK.
Chief Engineer: JOSEPH HARRISON, ESQ.

THE Delhi Railway about 280 miles in length, will form the connecting link between Umritsur, the upper terminus of the Punjab Railway, and Delhi, the northern terminus of the East Indian Railway, and complete that great chain of steam communication which will connect the opposite sides of the Peninsula, having Calcutta for its eastern, and Kurrachee for its western or European port.

The importance of the early completion of such a line is apparent, whether on political or commercial considerations.

The attention of the Government of India having been directed to the necessity which existed for placing Lahore and Umritsur in railway communication with Delhi, the Secretary of State for India in Council, on the recommendation of the Governor-General of India, offered to the Directors of the Scinde and Punjab Railways, the construction of the work, with five per cent. interest guaranteed on the requisite capital, on the same terms and conditions as those heretofore granted to the Scinde Railway Company.

This offer the Board at once accepted; it being evidently for the interest of the Proprietors of the other associated enterprises of this Company, that the construction and working of this important line should be entrusted to one and the same agency, although the capital would be entirely distinct and separate.

The route of the proposed Railway has been surveyed; plans and sections prepared, and the other preliminary arrangements made. With the exception of the bridges, there will be no works of any magnitude. The cost, including rolling-stock, is estimated under £11,000 per mile; the average height of embankment for the whole of the Railway is only four feet; ballast is easily procurable along the line.

The Railway will traverse a fertile, level and populous country, with a large existing traffic, a great portion of which, there is reason to believe, will be carried by the combined undertakings of this Company to Kurrachee.

The trade of Umritsur—the northern terminus—has been officially valued at £3,500,000 per annum. It is the chief emporium for the commerce of the Cis-Sutlej States, and of the region eastward to Kote Kangra; for the horses, fruits, and woollens of Cabul and Bokhara, and the shawls and other produce of Cashmere, Yarkand, and the country towards north-east. It contains a population of 120,000 souls, and is the religious capital of the lately dominant race. For these reasons the influx of travellers, traders, and visitors, is great and continuous.

Delhi, the southern terminus, on the western bank of the Jumna and on the Grand Trunk road, occupying a commanding political and strategic site, must, with Railway communication, become the principal central entrepot in Hindoostan, similar to Umritsur in the Punjab, though on a vastly extended scale.

Although Delhi had not recovered from the effects of the mutiny, its trade in 1860 amounted in value to £4,000,000.

Through the good offices of Mr. McLeod, the Financial Commissioner of the Punjaub, statistics of the existing traffic between Umritsur and Delhi, have been collected and placed at the disposal of the Board. From these returns it is estimated that 621,582 passengers annually pass through the Jullunder Doab, towards Umritsur or Delhi; 27,348 being on horseback or in carriages, irrespective of troops and travellers journeying short distances.

The total amount of the tonnage of merchandise conveyed is not given, but the cost of the carriage of goods between Umritsur and Delhi exceeds £300,000 per annum.

The following tabular statement shows the extent of the movement of travellers and commodities passing the central district of Umballah.

	Carriages.	Carts.	Horses, Ponies, Mules and Asses.	Camels.	Buffaloes, and other Cattle.	Elephants.
Abstract Statement of Traffic on the Grand Trunk Road in the Umballa District in both directions, from 6th January to 21st February 1861	2,614	15,778	7,411	10,214	2,298	102

Besides the traffic existing on the Grand Trunk Road, that of others nearly parallel to it will be drawn to the Railway; and the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi is of opinion, that the Central Asian traffic from the Bolan Pass to Delhi, *via* Bhawulpoor and Sirsa, will, from the expense and difficulty of that route, be diverted to the Punjaub Railway at Mooltan, and proceed, *via* Lahore and Umritsur, to Delhi, and other southern markets.

As to the probable direction of the traffic of Upper India and Central Asia, the Punjaub Government remarked, in their first Report on Railways that:—"A glance at the accompanying rough sketch map will show that Northern India has two natural divisions,—first, the provinces of the Ganges and its tributaries; second, the provinces of the Indus and its tributaries. In the first or easterly division, the stream of trade and wealth must ever flow down the valley of the Ganges to the natural outlet of Calcutta. In the second or westerly divisions, if the power of art and science be brought to the aid of nature the commerce would follow the directions of the Punjab rivers to the Indus, then down the valley of the Indus towards the rising port of Kurrachee, which is destined to be to the North-west of India, what Calcutta is to the North-east. A line drawn north to south, somewhere near Agra and Delhi, will form the probable boundary of the two natural subdivisions. And if the same facilities were created westward, which exist eastward, then all the commerce west of the line would follow the Indus to Kurrachee, in the same manner the commerce on the east follows the Ganges to Calcutta. At present, however, the major part of the commerce of the extreme north-west travels eastward, merely from the want of a more direct route. But if the great route of the Indus were to be thoroughly opened, this commerce would go straight to Kurrachee. To this port there would then come the products from North-western India and from the Central Asian countries beyond that frontier; and in exchange for these the products of European countries. In this same direction there would also arrive the vast quantities of Government stores and material for the military and public establishments in that quarter, and a large number of European travellers would frequent this line (in preference to the eastern route), on account of its comparative shortness and proximity to overland passage to Europe."

There is, within the borders of the Punjaub, an area of nearly 200,000 square miles, with a population of 22,000,000, subject to our rule or influence, nearly equalling in numbers the inhabitants of Great Britain.

No recent census of the population has been made, but the annexation of the Delhi territory and other changes have led to a revision of the returns made in 1855-56 with the following results in the divisions to be traversed by the Delhi Railway:—viz., in the Umritsur Division, 446 per square mile; in the Trans-Sutlej, 334; in the Cis-Sutlej, 341; and in the Delhi Territory, 327 per square mile.

In the five years since 1855-56 the revenue has increased by one million sterling.

The Report on the Administration of the Punjab for the official year ending 30th April, 1861, contains most valuable remarks on the trade with Central Asia, and on the growth of cotton, tea, and other products. Of cotton 44,399,720 lbs. are grown and 13,773,950 lbs. exported to neighbouring countries, not 4,100,000 lbs. reaching the sea, on account of the expense of transport. The local price is about ½d. a pound. The Government Tea plantations produced 26,532 lbs., and distributed 103,156 lbs. of seed among 22 Europeans and 375 Natives.

The Punjaub was the granary which fed the starving millions during the recent famine, and is the great bulwark of British India, behind which all other provinces repose in safety, so long as it is impregnable.

Applications for Shares to be addressed to the Agent at Lahore in the following form:—

FORM OF ACCEPTANCE OF SHARES.
To the Agent of the Punjaub Railway.
SIR,
HAVING paid to the Lahore Branch of the Agra & U. S. Bank, the sum of .... I request that you will allot me .... Shares of £20, or Rs. 218-2-11 each in the Capital of the Delhi Railway, and I hereby engage to accept the same, pursuant to the Resolution of Proprietors passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 22nd April, 1862, and to pay a Call of £1-10s. or Rs. 16-5-10 on the 18th of November 1862, and all other Calls thereon, as and when required by the Agent, subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Company.
Name in full ....
Occupation ....
Address ....
Date ....

Printed for the Proprietor, by JAMES PEARSE, at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, No. 1, Manockjee Pitty's Buildings, Lower Colaba, and published by EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE, at 27, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS:—LONDON, FREDERIC ALGAR, 11, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, E. C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. & W. GALIGNANI, & Co., Publishers, Rue De Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, & Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH & Co.